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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,759—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1899.

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QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

O[illegible] ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL [illegible]MERS at BOMBAY, Passengers will be landed [illegible]ble at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will [illegible]e same place, where it will be sorted and [illegible]yment of duty.

[illegible] Boats except those of the P. and O. [illegible]lowed alongside the Steamer until the [illegible] [illegible]onfusion, no person will be allowed to [illegible]teamers on Arrival, and Friends [illegible] must await them on the Ballard [illegible]

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent.

[illegible]D ORIENTAL [illegible]

[illegible] FOR EUROPE.
[illegible] BRINDISI [illegible] MALTA.

[illegible]ns.		Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
N	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th Oct.
T	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
IA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
RTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	18th "
LEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	20th "
. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	10th "
CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "

[illegible] steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES [illegible]OUTH and LONDON.
[illegible]teamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or [illegible]N.
[illegible]INDISI route is closed at present owing to quaran[illegible]

[illegible] BAGGAGE must be sent to the BAL[illegible]ER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the [illegible] to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE [illegible] A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of [illegible]rs is called to the importance of having [illegible] Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
[illegible]enders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
[illegible] Passengers must attend at that place between [illegible] A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection [illegible] the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec., 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSSIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	22nd Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 23, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,330	Lecoitpellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	16th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	Durrande.	13th Nov., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.
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REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
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[illegible] and book of information free on application.
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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,538 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,5[illegible]4 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, [illegible] or about 30th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th October, 1899.

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For freight and passage apply to

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th Oct. 1899.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

DEPOT FOR
NURSING AND SICK ROOM APPLIANCES
MEDICAL REQUISITES AND
TOILET SUNDRIES.
AIR BEDS AND PILLOWS, BANDAGES.
THROAT BRUSHES, CHEST PROTECTORS.
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS,
COMBS, BRUSHES, RAZORS, SOAPS.
EAR, EYE AND NASAL APPLIANCES,
MAGNETS, ELECTRIC MACHINES, GALVANIC BATTERIES.
ENEMAS, DOUCHES, SYRINGES.
FEEDING BOTTLES OF ALL KINDS.
GASOGENES, SPARKLETS.
HOT WATER BOTTLES, INHALERS, LANCETS.
MEDICINE CHESTS FOR THE DISTRICTS.
OILED SILK, PLASTERS, LINT, COTTON, WOOL.
SMELLING BOTTLES, SPONGES, SPRAYS.
TOOTH BRUSHES, TRUSSES, EYE PRESERVERS.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅞ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER
To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 2nd, 3rd and 4th proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK AND SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LONAULI CANCELLED.

WITH reference to the notice, dated 16th October, 1899, the DOWN and up SPECIALS referred to WILL NOT RUN on SATURDAY, the 28th and MONDAY, the 30th October, 1899, and until further notice.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 25th of October, 1899.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED. TRANSFER TICKETS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after SUNDAY, the 29th Inst., TRANSFER TICKETS will be ISSUED as usual over all the Company's Lines.

By Order,
E. T. ANSELL.
Traffic Superintendent.
Bombay, 26 October, 1899.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late CHARLES TUDBALL, B. B. and C. I. Railway, who died at Bombay on the 26th August, 1899, are requested to notify the same to me within one month, after which no such claims will be entertained.

W. TUDBALL, I. C. S.,
Gazipur, N.-W.-P.
October, 25th 1899.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy .... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR WOODEN SLEEPERS.

THE Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, 30th November, for the SUPPLY of 130,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS of sizes cut from one of the following Timbers:—Teak, Irumboogum, Erool, Pynkadoo Sal or such other Timber as may be approved by the Engineer-in-Chief before the Contract is signed. The Sleepers must be delivered by Contractors at the Company's Depots at Tellicherry or Calicut where they will be inspected by an Officer deputed for this purpose.

Full particulars can be obtained on application by letter to The ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF for Construction Madras Railway, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager, Madras Railway.
Madras, 16th October, 1899.

RE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Star of India Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 P.M., on MONDAY the 6th November, 1899, for the purpose of passing the following RESOLUTION:—

"That with reference to the Petition of Mr. Shapurjee B. Bharucha and others for the rectification of the Register of Shareholders of the Company by cancelling 300 shares, Nos. 701 to 1000 both inclusive, issued to the Contractors and their nominees as fully paid up shares under an agreement, dated 28th August, 1887, which was registered by mistake with the Registrar of Assurances and not filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and for filing the said agreement with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies forthwith and immediately after the filing thereof for issue to each Registered holder of a share so cancelled, a fully paid up share of the same number and value so that for which his share so cancelled purported to be issued and thereupon for entering his name on the Register of shareholders as holder of such fully paid up share, and which Petition is now pending before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The company do hereby consent that the rectification be effected in the manner prayed for in the said Petition, and that the Directors do bring before the Court the expression of this consent of the company in such manner as may be necessary, advisable or proper."—Dated this 27th day of October, 1899.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Star of India Mills, Ld.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA NAGARDAS PURBHUDAS TIJORIWALA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

SAKLIBAI reputed widow and Executrix named in the Will of the deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 24th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar
D. B. BINNING,
The 25th day of October, 1899.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR and JAMSETJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Brit[illegible] up to date, with the total for the month, a[illegible] same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respective[illegible]
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy .... Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK IN TRADE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, &c., &c., WELL WORTH ATTENTION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Adamally and Sons, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 104, Medows street, Fort, opposite to the old Oriental Bank, consisting large vases and jars, wall plates, bowls, tea sets, travelling sets, plates, buttons, solitaires, silk embroidered folding screens, beaded door curtains, window chicks, wall screens, inlaid work panels, dish and plate mats, fancy lanterns, umbrellas, ivory puzzles, cigar cases, inkstands, paper cutters, shoe horns, napkin rings, punkhas, fans, lacquered-ware boxes, caskets, teapoys, work table, Japanese trays, toys, shop shelvings, tables, chairs, cupboards, show cases, and sundry other articles.

SALE OF CARRIAGE AND HORSE.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 291 of 1899, Doongersey Purshotum vs. Premcorebai and others Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, 1899, at 1 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort.

1 Shigram with Horse and Harness.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th October, 1899.

A CHARITY CONCERT.

A CONCERT OF GRAND PHONOGRAPH
for the last time will be given in aid of the
FAMINE RELIEF FUND,
ON MONDAY, THE 30TH OCTOBER,
at 9 P.M.,
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.
Tickets to be had at the Theatre,
Rs. 2, 1, 8 as., and 4 as.
SHERIAR ASPANDIER.

S. S. "HARDWICK HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th Oct., 1899.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Life's Borderland and Beyond, including Visions of the Dying, Alleged Appearances of the Departed to the Living in Dreams in Fulfilment of Promises, and many other Remarkable Appearances, as Helps to Belief in a Future Life. Edited by Richard Pike	2 10
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How to be Pretty though Plain. By Mrs. Humphry (Madge of "Truth")	0 12
The Light Side of Science. By Andrew Wilson.	1 14
Harrison's Complete Guide to the Work table. Part I., Knitting, Part II, Crochet-Tatting .... Each	0 8
Elementary Law for the General Public. By Amherst D. Tyssen	3 12
The Story of Ice in the Present and Past. By William A. Brend (New Volume of the Library of Useful Stories)	0 12

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CHEAP LITERATURE.

BIG TYPE, NEAT PRINTING.
Price 6 Annas 6 Each.

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Jess. By Rider Haggard.
The Mystery of a Hansom Cab. By Fergus Hume.
Cherry Ripe. By Helen Mathers.
Aldersyde, a Border Story. By Annie S. Swan.
Danesbury House. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
John Halifax, Gentleman. By Mrs. Craik.
Robespierre. By Geo. Henry Lewes.
The Ordeal of Richard Feverel. By Geo. Meredith.
Ships That Pass in the Night. By Beatrice Harraden.
Pleasures of Life. By Sir John Lubbock.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

1899—1900.

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(ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.)
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ESTABLISHED IN 1864.

Our experience in this line extends to a period of over THIRTY-FOUR YEARS, during which time our numerous Subscribers have received their Papers with great satisfaction.

DAILY and WEEKLY PAPERS are either posted from London *via* Brindisi to Customers direct, or are posted to us from London and then re-posted from Bombay to Customers in any part of India, Burmah, and Ceylon. The latter system is quite necessary for those who are moving from one place to another, and whose address changes every now and then. The changes of Address may be at once noted at our Office in Bombay.

MONTHLY MAGAZINES are either posted from London via Brindisi to Customers direct, or are enclosed in our cases overland and dispatched by us as soon as possible after arrival. But when Magazines are posted from England direct to Customers *via* Brindisi, there is a saving of generally a Week and sometimes a Fortnight in delivery compared with the other two systems.

☞ Please send for our New List.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
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THE INSTANTANEOUS SILVER POWDER.

SPECIAL FEATURE.

NON-MERCURIAL! NON-MERCURIAL NON-MERCURIAL!

The best and safest article for plating any article of Copper, Brass, German Silver, Nickel, Electro plate, etc., such as table service, coach ornaments, lamp and lamp reflectors, etc., etc., etc., by simply rubbing this powder with a piece of damp cloth.

GUARANTEED NOT TO CONTAIN MERCURY.
Re. 1 per Bottle.

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NOW READY.

AUTUMN ISSUE

METROPOLITAN FASHIONS.

(Published by the Butbrick Publishing Company.)
Re 1 Each.

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FRAMED ARTISTICALLY
AT POPULAR PRICES.

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'XMAS 1899-1900.

OUR 'XMAS SHOW OF CARDS, CALENDARS, BOOKLETS,
&c.
NOW READY.
FRESHER AND BETTER THAN EVER!

☞ Still at the Top of the Tree! Up-country Merchants are recommended to see this COMPACT COLLECTION while making their arrangements for the season.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4?2 OF 1898.

1. HANSRAJ PARTRAMAL; 2. NENSEY PARTRAMUL; and 3 GHELLA ASPAL, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, carrying on business in partnership under the name of HUNSRAJ PARTRAMAL, at New Nagpada, Bombay .... Plaintiffs,

vs.

1. JANABAI, widow of Ragho Ramji. 2 OOMAJI RAGHOO; 3. MAHADOO RAGHOO; and 4 HARIBHAN RAGHOO, all of Bombay, Hindoos, residing at Agreepada, outside the Fort .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 11th day of October, 1898, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,7?5-1-7, for debt and interest and the costs of the Suit when taxed.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 30th day of January, 1899, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendants in the Lands and Premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of Faezndari Land, together with the Messuages, Tenements and Building standing thereon, lying and situate on the northern side of Haines Road, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 175, new No. 13691, old Survey Nos. 344 and 349, new Survey No. 2-3461, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, E Ward Nos. 7056 and 4359, Street Nos. 107, 109, 178 and 180, standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the Fazendar the Wardens of the Church of Lady Rozario of Mazagon and Maria Victoria of the late John Salvadore Pereira, and in the Books of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in the name of Raghoo Ramjee Jambukar, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east, by the house of Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the west, by Foot Passage, on or towards the north, by the house of Ismail Hajee Essack, and on or towards the south by the said Haines Road.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1899, at the hour of 3 O'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, PUT UP FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of the said Defendants in the said Lands and Premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree for costs of previous execution and of this writ.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the Premises, nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the Purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the Purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest herein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 27th day of October, 1899.

G. A. BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay
Messrs. FRAMJEE & D[illegible]AW,
Attorneys [illegible] Plaintiffs.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz.:—Rosa Bonheur, Meissionier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specially adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per Bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under Vest, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24. Best and reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! UMBRELLAS!!! For Ladies and Gentlemen. Real English New Stock to handiper s. s. "Egypt." Prices from Rs. 1-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS, 27, Hornby Row.

DINNER SETS!! DINNER SETS!! All our popular patterns, viz., "Kioto," "Genoa," "Russel," reduced to Rs. 14-8 per set of 30 Pieces.—SHROFF BROTHERS, 27, Hornby Row.

GREAT REDUCTIONS this year on all class of Goods on account of favourable Exchange. Compare prices before buying elsewhere.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

PLATEDWARE! PLATEDWARE!! PLATEDWARE!!! A choice selection for Wedding and Birthday Presents, such as Butter Pots, Cruets, Inkstands, Tea Sets, &c. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ON VIEW.—Mr. K. F. Modi's furniture—Rose's Piano, Victoria, Brougham, horse, etc., at Walkeshwar Road, next to Parsee Fire Temple, to be SOLD TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 29th instant.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF Mr. W.P. Johnson's Valuable furniture, etc., at Pali Hill, Bandora, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

SINGING LESSONS.—MADAM SCHULTZ in addition to PRIVATE TUITION has now OPENED a CLASS for Singing at a Reduced Rate. Apply 5, Colaba Causeway.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.—Some exceedingly pretty designs in Dinner and Tea Sets just unpacked. Prices low. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Bombay.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS, of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

THE REV. MR. BAUMANN of Adliswell near Zurich (Switzerland) is prepared to receive pupils for preparation for the Higher Schools.

SEAT OF WAR.—Without the aid of a map the telegrams are all but unintelligible. To watch the course of events in the Transval a map is absolutely necessary.

SEAT OF WAR.—With this in view the Proprietors of the "ENGLISH MAIL" will issue, on Saturday, October 28, a specially prepared and elaborate WAR MAP of the TRANSVAAL.

SEAT OF WAR.—Besides its topographical information the map sheet will contain a DICTIONARY of the TRANSVAAL giving a great deal of reliable, biographical, political, geographical and general intelligence.

SEAT OF WAR.—Coloured figures, representing Boers and Britishers and their respective, flags will be appended to enable the purchaser to easily trace the movements of troops, and the map will be printed on stout plate paper.—Plain, As. 8; Coloured, Re. 1. 50 Ball nob Pins, Per box Annas, 6. Apply ENGLISH MAIL, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED a MESSMAN for R. A. Officers' Mess, Kirkee. Apply in first place with copies of testimonials to Secretary, R. A. MESS, Kirkee.

TO LET, newly built BUNGALOW, Dady Sett Hill, Gowalia Tank Road, ready, about the end of December. Offers of Rent invited. Address N. J. DADY, 10, Patel Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .... $ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE;
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of [illegible] Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption, [illegible] vised and in progress, with the most advanced [illegible] the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of [illegible] —S. NORTON, 58 and 59 CHANCERY LANE, LON[illegible] ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851.
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,
AND
556 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

SCOTSMEN desirous of celebrating the FORTHCOMING ANNIVERSARY of St. ANDREWS DAY are invited TO MEET at the CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA and CHINA, on TUESDAY next, 31st instant, at 5-30 P.M.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees ten per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 28th October, 1899, between the hours of 12-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand in the Company's Register on the 6th Current, on production of Share Certificates.

Application for dividend warrant to be made at the office of N. M. WADIA Esq., C.I.E. No. 4 and 5 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By order of the Board.
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th October, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest [illegible] Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—
FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

POONA EXTRA RACES.
TUESDAY, 31st OCTOBER.
THURSDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.
SATURDAY, 4th NOVEMBER.

SPECIAL TRAINS will RUN from and back to Bombay as ADVERTISED.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 25th October 1899.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th October, 1899, at 2-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1899.
2.—To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st October to 8th November, 1899, both the days inclusive.
5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TALAKCHAND & SHAPURJI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th October, 1899.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 20th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months commencing from 1st January 1900:—
I.—Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce.
II.—Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III.—Stationery.
IV.—Uniform Clothing.

2.—Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli, for items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item III, and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3.—The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4.—Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,
"Tenders for Country Stores,"
"Tenders for Oils, etc.,"
"Tenders for Stationery,"
"Tenders for Clothing,"
as the case may be.

5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 17th October, 1899.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.
NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.
For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for particulars of the
ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY.
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.
THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.
As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits,
Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.
Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary

THE
BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.
This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,[illegible]00,000 or about £4,000,000.
WE the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.
TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,195
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	93
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£671
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	£30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		225
Anglo-Indian	1,315	..	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1602 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Baliary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00)
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,765
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	425
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	550
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	..	Rs. 10	410
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	3.0
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	625
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	4.0
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	11,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	430
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	145
Lord Reay Mig	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,675
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld. Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	60
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1,250
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	15,725	625	25	dvd Nil	25
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	550
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	490
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	675
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	230
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	2.0	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	520
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	26)
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	239
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	260
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co, Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvdRs20	650
French	350	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvdRs35	375
Munmar M	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvdRs50	430
New Indian	00	250	125	dv Rs12½	130xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165 340
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	310
Surab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1 Rs 80	850
Volkart	...	000	..		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	572 1-2
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	135
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93½	1,500
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	71
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	925
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	150
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	60	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	11,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	14,000	200	175	21	330
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	128xd
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	25	482½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100		5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		0	1000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	27

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-
Carolus	"	—
Mexican Dollars	"	69-4
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	"	—
Bar Silver	"	67-6 rdy. 67-2 fd.
Gold Leaf	"	4-62
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	"	23-13
Bar Australian	"	24-5
Bar Bombay	"	2-5
Bar Pekin	"	20

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 6-51m., 7-36a. Low water, 11-24m., 1-22a.
P. and O. s.s. Carthage, with English mails of 13th inst., due to arrive at daylight.
Mercantile Press Company, Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m.
Goculdas Culliandjee Cotton Press Company, Colaba Bunder, 3 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Union High School, Khetwady, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 5h. 28m. High water, 7-50m., 8-28a. Low water, 0-50m., 2-5a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Chindwad entered the Dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bisagno entered the Dock yesterday.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir Richard Temple's statue at 6-15 a.m. on Sunday, for a run to Bandra via Worlee and back.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Nasarvanji Framji Bilimoria, in English, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject:—"Zoroaster, Budha, and Christ."

LONDON IVORY SALES.—Messrs. Westendarp & Co., of London, wired on the 26th inst., 7 p.m., to their local agent, Mr. George A. F. Berends, as follows:—"The quarterly ivory sales, just terminated in London brought an advance of about 3 per cent. for nearly all qualities of ivory as compared with those prices obtained in the preceding sales of July last."

A CHILD ABANDONED BY ITS MOTHER.—On Thursday morning one Govind Damji informed the police that a newly-born child was crying in a field off the DeLisle Road. The police proceeded to the spot and found a native female child crying. The child was at once conveyed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital. Enquiries are being made for the mother.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. E. S. Luard and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will perform the following programme of music at the Esplanade, at 5-30 p.m.

Quadrille	London Life	C. Coote.
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe.
Fantasia	Folk Songs of Italy	Rampezotti.
Valse	Laura	Millocker.
Musical Sketch	Carnivalia	W. Williams.
Valse	Our last	Lamathe.
Marche Militaire		Gounod.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF A LEPER.—Yesterday morning the dead body of a Hindu leper, aged about forty years, was found floating in the Nawab's Tank, Mazagon, by a policeman. The body was removed by the police and it was subsequently identified to be that of one Babaji Daji, a leper. It appears that deceased had been suffering from leprosy for the last twelve years and was supported by his brother. He used to sleep in a buffalo stable belonging to his brother at De Lima Street, where he also used to take his food. He was found missing from the stable on Wednesday morning, and a report was made to the police on the same day about his disappearance. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday morning, at the Nawab's Tank, Mazagon, a verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THE CHARGES OF CHEATING AGAINST "BANA."—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the two charges of cheating preferred against Banaji Framji Moonshee a Parsee, by Mr. Horbury, of Wardon Road, in respect of a lady's bicycle of the value of Rs. 190, and by a Hindu resident of Surat, in respect of a gold neck ornament worth Rs. 150, respectively, were called on for further enquiry before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Messrs. D. Sealy, S. B. Kapadia and B. R. Boyce, pleaders, appeared for the accused. Nanuji Shrinivas, a clerk in the Insolvency Court, produced the original schedule and petition filed by the accused on the 2nd September last in the Insolvency Court. The documents were put in. Mr. Kapadia, at this stage applied for a postponement of both the cases for a fortnight on the ground that the accused was suffering from dysentery and consequently unable to stand the trial. The Magistrate granted the application.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Brewin prosecuted Bhow Tatia alias Govind Bapoo, a resident of Rutnagiri, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,000, belonging to his master Nagindas Jugjivandas, a jeweller of Surat. Early on Thursday morning the accused was going along Arthur Road with a bundle concealed under his dhotar, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman. The accused was then placed before Inspector Brewin, who on opening the bundle, found it contained ornaments of the value of Rs. 500. The man then made a statement and was, for inquiries, conveyed to the Central Police Office, where he was identified by Mr. Bapulal Maneckial, Head Constable, Surat Police, who had been deputed to Bombay in search of the accused. Inspector Brewin applied for a remand to enable the police to make further enquiries regarding the remaining ornaments. The application was granted.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Waman Sadma, aged about forty years. The deceased was a labourer, employed on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Secundra, and resided at Walpakady Road, Mazagon. The Secundra was lying in the stream, having just then returned from Durban. Deceased and several other labourers had been at work cleaning the bilges. About half past 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the men knocked off work and were putting on the hatches. Waman took up a plank and was standing by the side of No. 2 hatch on the 'tween decks, when he was seen suddenly falling into the hold. It was not known what he was going to do with the plank, but as it had been lying before across the hatch, it was presumed that he was going to put it across again, when it must have missed the centre beam and fallen into the hold, carrying the man with it, a distance of about eighteen feet. He was hauled up on a hatch and brought ashore in a boat. He was then unconscious and blood was issuing from both the ears. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Thursday evening. The house surgeon was of opinion, that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Bori Bunder, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Anundi, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-two years, wife of one Dhurmaji Hurry, a labourer. Deceased and her husband resided in a room at Lower Colaba. She was married to Dhurmaji about sixteen years ago and the couple had been living together for the last six years. The husband in his evidence deposed that for the last two years deceased had not been right in her head and sometimes she would be sullen and would not talk to any one. On Wednesday night Dhurmaji took his meal, which the deceased had prepared for him and then went to a cotton depot to sleep as he had received orders from some merchants to get labourers in the early morning. About 4 o'clock next morning, Dhurmaji returned home and found deceased missing. He searched for her, but failing to find her anywhere, gave information to the Police. In the afternoon he was informed that the dead body of a woman had been found in the sea at Victoria Bunder. He proceeded thither and on seeing the body, identified it as that of his missing wife, Anundi. There were some slight cuts on her back, which had probably been caused by oyster-shells on the rocks. All the ornaments she used to wear were safe on her person. The husband stated that he and his wife lived very happily together. He could not assign any reason for her committing suicide. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A LABOURER FATALLY INJURED.—Bhyroo Kooshna, aged thirty years, a labourer, who resided at Ghat Cooper, died at the J. J. Hospital on Thursday evening, of exhaustion, consequent on injury to the spinal cord received by a bundle of corrugated zinc sheets accidentally falling on him. It appears that about a month and a half previous to the accident, deceased and several other labourers had been employed at a house in course of erection, belonging to one Kama Rawji at Ghat Cooper. One morning about 10 o'clock Bhyroo and three other labourers were unloading a cart containing bundles of corrugated zinc sheets, when one of the bundles fell on the deceased, injuring his spine. He lost all control over his lower limbs and complained of much pain in the spine. He was taken home, where some household remedies were tried for about fifteen days. His condition did improve and he was eventually brought to Bombay and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. After admission into the hospital, fever set in, his condition gradually grew worse, and he died on Thursday evening. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of death from exhaustion following a contusion of the spinal cord.

MEZCAL is a strong spirit prepared in Mexico from the stem of the Maguey, or *Agave Americana*. When carefully manufactured it is free from fusel oil, has a bland taste, and a slightly aperient medicinal effect. The agaves grow best on a stony, volcanic soil. After the young plants have been put out they require no attention, except occasional cutting back of the shrubby vegetation. At the end of six or seven years they are cut down, the leaves are removed, and the stem is slipt. A single stem makes a load for a donkey. At the hacienda the stems are steamed for twenty hours, sliced, and ground with water in a stone edge-runner mill; the pulp thus produced is fermented for six days, strained, and washed; the residue is eaten by cattle for the waste sugar it contains. The liquor is distilled, and the spirit rectified once; it matures in one year if kept at a temperature of 65 ° Fahr. The chief valuable constituent of the stem is a high per-centage of uncrystallisable grape-sugar, from which the alcohol is derived by fermentation. The leaves yield a large proportion of strong fibre, which can be easily separated in a machine of simple construction, and commands a ready local sale at about 2 1-4d. per pound, for the manufacture of ropes and sacking. The cultivation of the agave is very well suited to the dry *tierra caliente* of Mexico, as it requires little labour, and is unaffected by drought; every part of the plant is useful, even the waste cellular tissue of the leaves being a good cattle food. The profits of the industry are said to be considerable.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PLAGUE PREVENTIVE MEASURES AT MATHERAN.

THE following Rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, have been sanctioned by Government for the better protection of Matheran from plague:—

Rule 29 of the General Plague Rules is hereby applied to the Hill Station of Matheran. This rule runs as follows:

'Plague authorities specially appointed by Commissioner for this purpose are authorized to prevent the passage of suspicious persons from any town, village, or local area, or into any town, village or local area to which this rule may be applied by the Commissioner, unless such persons have been detained in a place of observation for a period prescribed by the Commissioner, and unless, if arrangements for disinfection of their clothing, baggage, &c., have been made under the Commissioner's orders, such disinfection has been effected. Such Plague Authorities shall have the widest discretionary powers, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner, to decide what persons shall be considered 'puspicious,' for the purposes of this rule. So long as he remains in a place of observation under this rule, no person shall be allowed to communicate, except with the permission of the Plague Authority, with persons outside the limits of the place. He shall obey such orders as may be issued by the Plague Authority for the cleanliness or protection from infection of the persons, property or quarters of the persons detained.'

2. The powers of a Commissioner undr this rule are hereby conferred on the Superintendent of Matheran.

3. Suspicious persons desiring to enter, and having entered, Matheran should be kept under observation in places appointed for the purpose for a period not exceeding in each case ten days from the date of arrival; and their clothes and baggage should be disinfected under the orders of the Plague Authorities. The Superintendent is empowered to prohibit the entry into Matheran of persons having no visible means of subsistence or reasonable prospect of employment.

4. Persons entering Matheran without being subject to detention in an observation camp for the requisite period may be required to appear for medical examination, at such place or places as may be appointed, daily for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of arrival, and their clothes and baggage may be disinfected if a Plague Authority thinks it necessary.

5. The following are exempted from the medical examination prescribed by Rule 4—(*a*) All persons occupying private bungalows as their owners or as tenants, (*b*) All persons residing in hotel recognised by the Superintendent for the purpose of this rule.

6. Every occupant of a bungalow and every resident in an hotel shall be bound to give immediate information to the Superintendent of any case of plague and any case of fever and any case presenting any suspicious symptoms which may occur in his family or amongst his servants; and every proprietor or manager of an hotel shall be bound to give such information at once concerning any case occurring in his hotel. The Superintendent is empowered to prohibit any excess over a reasonable number in the numberof residents in a dwelling and its compound, if any, when he has reason to suspect that the premises are being used to harbour persons who would ordinarily not be exempted from detention.

7. Visitors to Matheran residing in plague infected places must, if they take with them any servants or attendants, see that their servants and attendants, whether accompanying them or not, are provided with a certificate from the Chief Plague Authority or some officer empowered by him for this purpose, of the infected place showing whether any case of plague has occurred among the servants or attendants of such visitors or in the visitors' compound or among the relations of the servants leaving within the infected place, and the date of the case (if any).

8. For the purpose of the last rule the date entered should be the date of removal to hospital, or if the patient died before segregation, the date of death.

9. When the certificate shows that a case of Plague has occurred under the circumstances mentioned in Rule 7 within ten days of the date of a visitor's departure from the infected place for Matheran, the visitor's servants and attendant will be detained in the camp of observation at Matheran for a period of eight days for observation and disinfection.

10. When the certificate shows that a case has occurred not more than a month, but not less than ten days before the date of departure, the servants and attendants will be detained at the camp of observation only so long as may be necessary to disinfect them and their clothing, bedding, &c. In other cases servants and attendants will be passed under Rule 4 regarding surveillance.

11. Servants and attendants unprovided with certificates will be treated under Rule 9.

12. In addition to the certificate prescribed in Rule 7 above, every servant and attendant referred to in that rule must be provided with a certificate furnished by a Medical Officer empowered in such behalf by the Chief Plague Authority of the infected place declaring that he or she was, within twenty-four hours of the time of intended departure from the infected place, free from fever or any symptom of plague.

13. Sunday Bazar people must leave Matheran the same day. Coolies who come daily to Matheran must bring passes from the village authority of their respective villages. Without a pass no one will be allowed to enter the hill station. Coolies who do not visit and leave Matheran daily must report themselves every morning at the Superintendent's office.

MARINE LINES STATION BRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to bring to the notice of the B.B. & C.I. Railway authorities, through the medium of your paper that the overbridge erected by them on the north side of Marine Lines Station, and which has been kept open for the public use for the last two months, requires to be lighted every night. It is very difficult to cross the bridge after sunset and there is every possibility of passenger being injured by not seeing the steps. I may also draw your attention to the fact that health camps are now being erected, and those occupying such camps will have to make constant use of the said bridge since the gate, which was in use prior to the building of the bridge, has now been entirely closed. It is, therefore, doubly needed that the said bridge should be lighted every night, and, I hope that, the matter being for the public welfare, the Railway authorities will lose no time in taking up the same. Yours, &c.

SHIAVAX H. MOTABHAI.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE TRAMWAY COMPANY RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being a frequent passenger I have many opportunities of observing the advantages and disadvantages the public derive from the changes recently made. The public took it as a boon to be able to go from one end to the other of the town for one anna. But alas! The second notification was so vague and misleading that the less educated public appear to have resolved not to go by tram at all. The first notification somewhat excited the Tramway Company's servants, and I was afraid that they would lose the good name they have earned. But the second notification, it appears, calmed them a little. I for myself cannot see any reason for this, but it is a fact nevertheless.

The interpretation I put on the second notification and the one printed and published by the "Bombay Vaibhav" in Marathi appeared to be correct, as I was told by many. I purposely travelled along different lines and made myself sure of it. But this morning, to my surprise, I found that the interpretation was wrong. By the second notification it was understood by me that I would not get a transfer ticket if I take a tram from the Girgaum Tramway Terminus for any station on the Kalbadevi Road, Parel Line, because the Girgaum Line is not one of those mentioned as exceptions to the general rule by which all transfer tickets were discontinued. But now I am told that, if I want to go to Pydhowni, I would not get a tranfer ticket if I ask the conductor to give me one for Pydhowni. But, if I tell a lie, *i.e.* if I tell him to give me a ticket for Parel or Mazagon or Grant Road Corner, and say that I want to go to any of these places, then he would give me a transfer ticket for one anna only. Everybody will see that there is neither rhyme nor reason in this. I met a gentleman who goes everyday to J. J. Hospital for treatment, and goes to the place for one anna, but by saying that he is going to Parel. Further comment is not necessary. Will the authorities cancel the second notification at once, and if their horses are sick will they start cars at longer intervals than at present and still oblige the public? The above lines are written in good faith, and with a hope that they shall receive an early and favourable consideration from the authorities concerned—Yours, &c.,

D. N. G.

Bombay, Oct 25.

THE GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

THE special correspondent of the *Standard* who attended the German manoeuvres gives his impressions of the Army. He says:—

"The South German officers impress one as being decidedly good men under whom to go into action. They all look like gentlemen. The elder ones have the calm, steadfast expression of men who know they can execute any duty which they may be called upon to perform. The youngsters are very like English subalterns, with jovial, dare-devil faces; indeed, if many of them were taken out of their handsome but unpractical uniforms, and dressed in red jumpers, shooting boots, breeches, and puttee leggings, it would be hard to tell from their appearance that they were not lads who had just joined their regiments from Sandhurst or the Militia. . . . The effect of the universal military service among all ranks was very conspicuous among the crowds of sightseers both at the fetes at Karlsruhe, and on the battlefields. It is rare to see a civilian who is not fairly well set-up, with back straightened and shoulders strengthened by the drill, the gymnastics, and the marching which he has undergone during his service in the active Army and in his subsequent training as a Reservist. The weedy, slouching loafers who appear in swarms in every crowd in England were conspicuous by their absence, and the general average of physique among the male population was distinctly good. As for the South German soldier, if he is short, his strength is undeniable. . . . Among the men in the ranks you see none of the weedy, immature youths who are so painfully common among our battalions at home. . . . The German infantry only serve two years with the colours. In other words, half of the men in each battalion are yearly transferred into the Reserve. The men join the Army at twenty and leave at twenty-two; thus, with the exception of the proportion (not a large one) of Reserve men who had been called out for the manoeuvres none of the infantry were more than twenty-two years of age. Their drill is as remarkable as their marching powers; it is wonderful alike for its absolute steadiness and for its smartness. You see a battalion 'standing easy,' with the men lounging about, just keeping in the ranks and no more. They are suddenly brought to attention; they spring upright and become a wall of silent motionless figures, whose very eyes do not move. Another word of command and they shoulder their rifles like a piece of machinery, every man working absolutely in unision with his fellows. . . . Not only does the individual German battalion work like a machine, the whole German Army seems to be a piece of mechanism, in which everyone knows his duty, and carries it out to perfection."

The excellent military correspondent of the *Times* has given quite as much praise, and has at the same time shown reasons for giving it, in his recent most interesting letters on the manoeuvres.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT. DILWARA.

THE hired transport Dilwara, Captain A. W. Mann, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 4th instant, and called at Queenstown on 6th and Port Said on the 16th instant and Suez on the 17th. She has brought "E" Battery, R. H. A., for Kirkee, No. 7 Company, Eastern Division, R. G. A., for Mooltan, and drafts consisting of 57 officers, 5 ladies, 4 children, 6 warrant officers, 9 women, 24 children, 1,149 non-commissioned officers and men, 57 women, and 59 children. The Dilwara had a fine passage throughout. All the troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock. The baggage guard and working party, strength—4 officers and 200 men under a field officer left the ship's side at 11 a.m., in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore moved into barges at 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. The troops left by three trains yesterday evening. The first train left for Deolali at 6-5 p.m. with 8 officers, 379 men, 30 women, and 26 children, and was timed to arrive at Deolali at 4-40 a.m.; the second train for Deolali departed at 6-35 p.m. with 7 officers and 353 men, and was expected to arrive at 5-45 a.m.; the third train started from Sassoon Dock, at 7-20 p.m., with 9 officers, 310 men, 10 women, and 15 children, and was to arrive at Poona (Ghorpuri) 6-10 a.m., to-day. The names of the officers are as follows:—

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. C. Harford and child, 1st Wiltshire Regiment; Major and Mrs. D. Wardrope and child, R. A. M.C.; Majors E. A. Lambart, R.H.A.; G. N. H. Barlow, R.G.A.; E. A. Strachan, 2nd R. I. Fusiliers; T. E. Cart, R.G.A.; J. C. Morgan, R.A.M.A.; Vety-Major J. T. Dibben, A.V.D.; Major R. D. Petrie, R.E.; Major A. Capel Cure, R.F.A.; Captains V. F. W. A. Paget, R.H.A.; A. L. Napier, 2nd Yorks; A. V. J. Cowell, 3rd Rifle Bde; M. V. Parry, 1st. Hants; W. F. Climson, 2nd York Lanc; Vety. Lieut. R. L. Crawford, A. V. D., Lieut. W. V. J. C. Elwers, R.H.A.; J. G. Dennistoun, R.H.A.; A. B. Forman, R.H.A., Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. R. Greene, R.G.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Hasford and child, 2nd Yorks; E. B. Pusey, 2nd Yorks; M. P. Corkery, R.A. M.C.; E. D. P. Power, 3rd Rifle Brigade; L. C. Sprague, 1st R. Irish; M. M. Lowsley, R.A.M.C.; G. W. P. Haslam, 2nd R. Irish; B.A. Harvey, 2 A. and S.High.; C. A. H. Palairet, 1st R. Fusiliers; E. C. G. Maddock, I.M.S.; W. H. Dickinson, I.M.S.; Lieutenants A. B. Fry, I.M.S.; D. McKay, I.M.S.; C. Dykes, I.M.S.; G. H. Stewart, I.M.S.; E. D. W. Greig, I.M.S.; J.H.L. Broman, I.M.S.; J. J. Urwin, I.M.S.; 2nd Lieutenants L. A. Malan, R.E.; H. S. G. Cruishank, R.G.A.; H. C. Szezapanski, R.G.A.; H. O. C. Turnbull, K.O.S. Borderers; A. C. Ogg, 1st Dorset.; A. D. Langborne, R.G.A.; L. R. Hogge, Unattached List; J. E. Home, Unattached List; R.W. W. Grim-Shaw, 2nd R. Irish; B. H. Howard, 1st Cheshire; W. Swire, 1st E York; M. G. Cooper, 1st E. York; C. B. Wallis, 1st S. Rifles; G. Chatterton, R. G. A.; H. W. D. Hill, 2nd R. Sussex; H. G. Campbell, R. G. A.; Lieutenant, W. R. G. Petre, R. Navy; Rev. J. Rigby, R. C. Chaplain; Rev. F. Goodyear-Pain, C. of E. Chaplain, wife of Captain Campbell, and child, R. E.

NOTICE.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER 1899.
The Race for The Little Maiden Plate is declared void.

EXTRA RACES.

FOR SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

Lilliput Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25, Handicap. For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under. Distance 5 furlongs.

Selling Race.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. I. 3 lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600. Allowance Maidens 7 lbs. Distance 5 furlongs.

Entry for above races for 2nd day, Rs. 10 to close on Monday, 30th October, and Rs. 5 in addition for horses not struck out before 10 a.m., Wednesday, 1st November.

Handicap to be published at 8 a.m. Wednesday, 1st November.

EXTRA RACES FOR THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25, Handicap for horses entered for Debut Stakes on 1st day and for Dealers Plate on 2nd day. Distance 6 furlongs.

Parting Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25, Handicap for Arab horses. Winner claimable for Rs. 1,500. Distance 6 furlongs.

Entry for above races, 3rd day, Rs. 10, to close on Wednesday, 1st November, and Rs. 5 in addition for horses not struck out before 10 a.m. on Friday, 3rd November. Handicaps to be published by 8 a.m. on Friday, 3rd November.

Terms Programme Poona 2nd Extra Meeting.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Bisagno, 1,509 tons, Commander D Magazuini, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Hongkong, (3rd October) with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Hardwick Hall, 2,675 tons, Captain C Cameron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (30th September,) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara, 1,502 tons, Commander T Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, (30th September,) via Kurrachee and coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mrs Christian and 294 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s s s Pemba, 985 tons, Captain P H Martyr, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt Jameson, Mr Lindsay, Mr Johnson, Mrs M Malcolm and child, Mr M de Escaora, Mr F de Escabra, Messrs Abdoola Fares, Mahomed Allawee, Abdool Razack, Mahomed Aziz Mahomed Carwah, and Alli Abubackar, Mr Toolsidas and 48 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 27.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray			Royal Navy
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
Shannon	2330	Wibmer			P & O Co
India	1811	Martinolich			A Montochioff
Secundra	1675	Allen			M M & Co
City of Venice	2229	Snow			F F & Co
City of London	2056	Scarff			F F & Co
Ellora		Wilson			M M & Co
Vadala		Boon			M M & Co
Mohammadi	1917	Erikson			B & P S N Co
Sutlej					P & O Co
Pemba	986	Martyn			M M & Co
Bisagno	1509	Mazvuzini			R R S N Co
Harwick Hall	2675	Cameron			K N & Co
Dilwara		Mann			Transport

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
B	Mozaffari	1387	Griffin	Kobe	31-10	B & P S N Co
C	Haidari	1553	Clarke	Kobe	30-10	B & P S N Co
H & J	Goa	1217	Gimblett	Zanzibar	3-11	M M & Co
K	Vadala	2164	Boon	E Africa	2-11	M M & Co
O	Hiroshima Maru	2035	Yoshizawa	Japan	3-11	N Y Kaisha
P	Lindenfels	1862	Kenneweg	Antwerp	28-0	G & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Indravati	513	Adum	Mangalore	27-10	Shprd & Co
	Bahaduri	823	Ahmed	Karachi	28-10	Do
	Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	28-10	Do
	Premier	51	Ebrahim			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Manilla	2283	Gavino	Genoa	10-11	F Baldovino
2	Australia	2242	Tait	Liverpool	1-11	W & A G & Co
3	Imperator	4140	Klausberger	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
9	Sultan	1781	Bohrsouth	Zanzibar	30-10	F Heyer
10	Amaua	2160	Carr	Dunkirk	28-10	K N & Co
12	Egypt	178	Langbourne	London	4-11	P & O Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Damra	762	Russell	Kurrachee	29-10	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·38s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·20 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Pemba s	Martyr	Busreh.
27	Hardwick Hall s	Cameron	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
	Bisagno s	Magazzini	Hongkong, Oct. 3.
	Dilwara (Transport)	Mann	Southampton, Oct. 4.
	Chindwara s	Hirst	Zanzibar, Sept. 30.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Secundra s	Allen	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bisagno, for China.
" Pemba, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—30 bales writing paper Hussonally abdoolally; 125 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 10 hogsheads stout Cutter Palmer and Co; 13 bales writing paper, K Abdool Hussun.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—6 drums chemicals Premjee Ruttonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—3 cases stationery Eduljee Pestonjee; 17 cases medicine Valubjee Bhicca and Co; 5 cases provision Badroodin Nazarally; 30 cases confectionery D Dadabhoy; 2 cases tobacco manufactured Hormaz Sheriar.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—17 cases chemicals Shamjee Bhimjee; 50 cases chemicals V Bhicca and Co; 8 cases lampware, Mahomed Bharmat; 17 bales Printing papers 6 cases earthenware, &c., A MSodder.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lindenfels s—32 cases glassware Cassum Nanjee and Co 77 cases glassware G H Callian; 12 cases glassware A M Sadder; 7 cases glassware John Roberts and Co; 115 cases candles A H Heptoolabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—10 cases glassware Hajee Shewjee; 30 cases paper H M Mehta and Co; 30 cases lampware D Dewraz; 26 bales glassware Sallay Mahomed Cassum; 3 cases chemicals A Mahler; 12 cases playing cards Fidaally Hoosein ally; 13 cases glass bangles D Mody and Co; 10 cases playing cards A Thawarbhoy; 6 cases playing cards M S Kamroodin; 9 cases playing cards A Thawarbhoy.

Vindobona s—6 cases glass bangles D Mody and Co; 2 cases glass beads, M S Komroodin.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 27th October, 1899.

There will be drill for all members at the Riding School at 7 a.m., punctually on Monday, the 30th instant. Plain clothes

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

IT is stated that the following were the proposals formulated by the British Cabinet before the outbreak of war in the Transvaal:—Indemnity for costs of sending out troops. Disarmament of forts; Suppression of Dr. Leyd's Legation; Judicature and Legislative Independence of Judges; Equality of English and Dutch languages; and full and complete admission of the supremacy of British interests throughout South Africa, including both States.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	7	1	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	18	5	108
Total plague deaths to date	59,914	52,844	
Same date, last year, 1898	14	9	86

MR. TATA'S EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

THE Conference, which has been sitting in Simla to consider Mr. Tata's scheme for a research institute, has practically concluded its labours, and its recommendations will now be submitted to the Government of India. The institute, it is understood, will be named "The Indian University of Research," but it will differ from the other universities in India in that it will neither be an examining body nor will it grant degrees, though it will grant fellowships to distinguished students. In other words, the institute is intended purely to afford facilities for graduates to devote themselves to research. The university court will consist of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, one member representing the supreme Government, one member to represent each of the eight Local Governments, one member for each of the five existing universities, four members to be elected by the professoriate, one to represent Mr. Tata, whose munificence has made the university possible, and one to be added for each benefactor who may subscribe not less than Rs. 15,000.

The question of a site was naturally one that was much discussed at the Conference, the choice finally falling on Bombay, with Bangalore as an alternative, should the difficulty of procuring a suitable site in Bombay prove serious, as it may well do, considering that such a university as the scheme has in view in its ultimate development would probably occupy several hundred acres. Bangalore has not only its climate to recommend it—an important point for an institution to be manned by European professors, whose work will be practically continuous throughout the year—but also the fact that the Mysore Government have offered a site and a contribution to the building fund. Finally before the University itself becomes an accomplished fact in bricks and mortar it is proposed that it should begin its work by co-operating with existing institutions, by giving studentships and assistance to original scientific research where this is now hampered by divided attention, or where an adequate staff is lacking. Legislation for the incorporation of the University will be undertaken when the proposals have been approved by the Government and certain details arranged for.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF OCTOBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	30·036	Calm	1	91·1	56·2	53	...	5·59	−11·75
Sirsa	30·018	SE	9	91·3	56·6	38	...	2·21	−10·33
Delhi	29·997	Calm	2	87·2	62·1	50	...	11·16	−15·07
Agra	29·987	NE	3	91·0	63·9	51	...	21·83	−5·26
Cawnpore	29·959	Calm	1	91·8	62·0	66	...	43·34	..
Allahabad	29·948	NNE	3	89·6	65·4	72	...	38·82	+1·91
Jhansi	29·986	Calm	1	92·2	65·6	39	...	28·48	−8·98
Jacobabad	30·035	Calm	2	96·5	60·0	44	...	0·00	−2·73
Karachi	29·951	NE	6	97·9	71·2	19	...	0·09	−5·99
Jeypore	30·015	NNE	3	92·2	64·1	23	...	10·96	−15·64
Ajmere	30·025	Calm	2	92·9	60·7	47	...	8·84	−11·19
Deesa	29·901	ENE	15	101·1	72·5	41	0·02	1·27	−24·59
Ahmedabad	29·893	E	4	101·8	83·1	23	...	5·05	..
Bhuj	29·907	S	11	100·8	76·9	29	...	5·05	−8·84
Jamnagar	29·861	NE	11	98·1	69·7	36	...	5·57	..
Rajkot	29·861	ENE	5	100·9	68·8	45	...	7·35	−20·50
Bhownagar Para	29·859	SE	5	101·6	72·8	41	...	5·68	..
Veraval	29·832	NNE	4	93·1	70·8	38	...	4·91	..
Neemuch	29·997	NE	9	91·0	65·0	30	...	10·96	−19·59
Indore	29·971	Calm	2	94·2	65·1	53	...	15·13	−17·86
Saugor	29·973	E	4	89·3	64·6	53	...	22·54	−22·12
Jubulpore	29·952	Calm	2	88·9	58·8	59	...	33·88	−22·91
Hoshangabad	29·969	NE	1	92·6	64·2	62	...	21·97	−31·73
Khandwa	29·944	Calm	6	98·7	68·6	38	...	8·09	−23·15
Raipur	29·909	E	6	89·8	67·7	65	...	23·61	−24·87
Nagpur	29·931	Calm	6	94·2	66·1	39	...	12·41	−34·22
Amraoti	29·938	E	6	95·2	68·8	34	...	12·40	−21·61
Akola	29·938	NE	6	98·3	66·8	31	...	10·65	−23·65
Surat	29·851	SE	5	103·2	73·5	40	...	18·47	−27·41
Malegaon	29·880	E	4	97·4	66·3	37	...	7·14	−16·10
Bombay	29·869	SSE	8	89·5	79·0	80	...	34·25	−38·02
Poona	29·902	Calm	6	94·5	64·4	36	...	10·74	−13·95
Ahmednagar	29·921	Calm	5	92·9	61·5	28	...	9·42	..
Aurangabad		ENE	[illegible]	93·9	67·2	45	...	10·76	..
Sholapur	29·878	NE	14	97·3	68·6	21	...	11·80	−17·82
Ratnagiri	29·854	ESE	3	87·4	78·4	80	...	59·80	−49·14
Belgaum	29·882	WNW	10	86·3	65·8	90	...	26·44	−15·76
Goa	29·861	SE	6	87·0	77·4	91	...	51·88	..
Karwar	29·858	ENE	2	87·3	75·5	91	...	61·90	−59·63
Mangalore	29·848	ESE	1	85·0	75·4	70	...	78·02	−36·32
Calicut	29·868	E	11	85·2	75·5	90	0·13	72·08	−21·71
Cochin	29·872	WNW	1	89·0	76·1	79	...	54·14	−30·77
Bangalore	29·873	SW	4	81·2	65·3	88	...	16·48	−8·54
Secunderabad	29·853	ENE	9	91·1	69·5	43	...	14·73	−13·84
Masulipatam	29·834	N	6	89·0	77·1	93	...	18·82	−12·42
Bellary	29·873	NW	1	91·7	65·7	56	...	12·20	−2·22
Cuddapah	29·850	NE	L	84·5	71·6	82	...	10·45	−14·89
Madras	29·821	NNW	5	80·0	73·0	86	0·23	32·48	+8·61
Coimbatore	29·878	E	0	85·4	70·6	86	0·16	13·22	+3·12
Trichinopoly	29·844	WSW	6	80·6	71·4	86	0·15	10·83	−6·77
Negapatam	29·861	W	2	77·0	74·9	91	0·03	42·51	+23·62
Colombo	29·886	W	7	88·5	78·0	79	...	25·23	−8·11
Aden	29·901	E	7	94·8	75·4	29	...	0·02	−0·42

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Sirsa, Karachi, Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Belgaum and Surat, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest on and off the Coromandel Coast. Gradients are moderate to light.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is in large excess of its normal at Secunderabad, Sholapur, Poona, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Indore, Rajkot, Bhuj, Deesa and Karachi, and the minimum 6° to 10° in excess at Ratnagiri, Malegaon, Surat, Khandwa, Bhuj and Deesa. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Surat, and the lowest 56° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at Ratnagiri, Khandwa and Indore.

The rainfall has been light, Madras reporting 0·23 cents, Coimbatore 0·16, Trichinpoly 0·15, Calicut 0·13, Negapatam 0·03, and Dessa 0·02.

The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has commenced to fill up and is of little or no importance. Local showers are likely in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT., 27.

Friday—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly over N.-W. India, the Central Provinces and Bombay, and also in North Ganjam and Orissa. Pressure has fallen slightly in Deltaic Bengal and a small depression has appeared lying off the Sunderbunds. It has been steady or has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The depression in the west of the Bay is apparently filling up, and is practically unchanged in position. Pressure continues low over the north-east of the Arabian Sea and winds are irregularly cyclonic in that area. Only a few light showers have been reported to-day from Madras and the West Coast; light rain has fallen in Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Upper Burma, and Tenasserim, the largest reported fall being 1½ inches at Barisal. Temperature has fallen in Beluchistan, Assam, Bengal, Upper Burma, and Orissa, where mean temperatures are in defect; they are also below the normal in the Madras Deccan and the South Madras Coast, and are normal or in excess elsewhere, the excess being most marked in Gujerat, Berar, and the adjacent districts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·774
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·5
Dew Point		76·3
Relative humidity of Air		0·780
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		79·5
General Directions of wind*		ESE, NNW, ESE, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	155

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—OCTOBER 26.

10 p.m.	83·4

FRIDAY—OCTOBER 27.

8 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	88·4

THE ETHICS OF SHIKAR.

THE necessity for a system of ethics is evident throughout all the various conditions of life, and is so indissolubly inseparable from a satisfactory state of society that it may almost be said to have become a law of nature. In all things appertaining to sport of whatever description, the indispensability of some recognised standard of morality, enabling one at once to distinguish between right and wrong, between good form and bad form, as well as absolute criminality, is a matter of common consent. The morality of each kind of sport has its special peculiarities; in racing, for instance, practices appear to be legitimate, which are quite unintelligible to the outsider, who is ignorant of the ethics of the sport of kings. But in all things the fundamental rule is that the elements of etiquette should rest on the basis of the requirements of the good of the community, and this may be broadly taken as the standard by which to judge of the soundness of moral laws.

Perhaps there is no sport in which this element in more subtle, or which involves finer distinctions than that of shikar. To the primitive hunter the sole object is to obtain his quarry, irrespective of any consideration of the methods by which its destruction is encompassed so long as those methods are swift and sure. And this can be easily understood in cases where hunting affords a means of existence, and especially where weapons are limited to snares, bows and arrows, spears, and such-like implements. But in civilized societies the chase has lost its original significance as a means of existence, and has become a pastime; hence a system of ethcis has arisen, based partly on the necessity of preserving game from total extermination, and partly on a natural or acquired sense of fair play inherent in civilized man, and has given rise to a distinction between sportsmen and professional hunters.

For instance, the true sportsman will not indulge in unlimited slaughter, nor will he, when once he has learnt the morality of the chase, drive for deer, or antelope, or hill animals, or in fact any game that can be stalked. Such a method of procedure is not considered legitimate according to the unwritten code of sport, and the man who drives for deer when he should stalk them is very properly regarded as having violated one of the fundamental laws of that code. In this country, for instance, the only wild beasts that should be driven are tigers, panthers, and in some cases bears, and to beat for other game is considered unsporting. We refer, of course, to the larger kinds of game, and not to birds.

Again, with regard to night-shooting, and in fact to all shooting under the system which is commonly called "sitting up," it is, we believe, generally conceded that it is legitimate to sit up over a kill for tigers and panthers, although we know that many sportsmen will not employ this method, if it can possibly be avoided, regarding it as not quite fair on the game, especially in the case of the larger felines. But to shoot deer over a pool of water, either by daylight or by moonlight, is to commit a most flagrant act of poaching, even worse than driving for such animals. Then, as regards the sex of game. Here there can be no mistake. The males in the case of the *Ungulata* must alone be shot, and the females must be left unmolested. But the weaker sex in the case of dangerous animals such as tigers, panthers and bears even where it is possible to distinguish them enjoys no such immunity; although some very strict and self-denying sportsmen will allow an animal with young ones to escape. Similar rules apply to the killing of the young of wild beasts, it may be said that no immature animals should be shot except in the case of dangerous game; and even here we come to debateable ground for the sparing of the young of tigers and bears under certain circumstances, has lately been advocated in more than one quarter and is doubtless a theoretically correct principle from the sportsman's point of view, although contrary to that of the philanthropist.

Although trophies do not constitute the main object of sportsmen, yet they have their value in connection with the chase, and it is partly owing to this fact, and partly by reason of the unsophisticated ways of young animals, that these latter are spared: and it may be stated as an axiom that no animal should be shot unless it bears a trophy worth keeping. But here we come to a question which we must leave our readers to answer for themselves. What sized trophy is worth keeping?

No wounded animal, dangerous or otherwise, should be left to perish miserably so long as there is a reasonable hope of recovering it. And in this connection it may be remarked that beaters should never be made to drive for wounded animals of a dangerous nature. The sportsman should himself follow up such a beast; nor do we think the method, recommended in the Badminton Library volume on Big Game Shooting, of following up a wounded tiger, is quite in consonance with the morality of the chase.

The ethics, as regards weapons to be used, is one that has a certain fundamental principle. The main point is that the arm should be an efficient one, the best obtainable for the purpose of killing an animal outright, so as to avoid inflicting unnecessary suffering. Correspondence in our columns regarding the respective merits of large and small bores should supply for reflection on this point. Long and uncertain shots, by which animals are likely to be wounded, should be avoided. For paradoxical as it may appear, the man who indulges in the chase should be at least as humane as other people. In fact, cruelty would head the list of crimes chargeable under the laws of the subject with which we are dealing. Therefore sportsmen should exercise great circumspection in the choice of weapon and ammunition. It is, perhaps, needless to say that a bullet, and not a charge of shot, is the only legitimate projectile for use against all animals (hares excepted) of the chase inhabiting this country, except that it may be considered permissible to slay a panther with a charge of buckshot.

From the morality of sport as it concerns the game, we may pass to the etiquette with regard to shooting rights—a burning question which has given rise to frequent unpleasantness and a considerable amount of difference of opinion. In the first place sportsmen should banish from their minds all ideas of competition, and should divest themselves of all fellings of jealousy, and selfishness such as are too frequently in evidence, as we have previous had occasion to remark. Hunters should be brethren—and indeed are proverbially so. And the better class of sportsman is always willing and ready to help others and to give advice and assistance to those who are in search of information. There should be a system of give and take for the good of the community, and no dog-in-the-manger policy, no jealous concealment or subterfuge, no placing of obstacles in the way of others, but a recognition of the rights of all, which are presumably equal on public shooting grounds. Certain recognised rules, like those which for many years have obtained in Kashmir, give priority of claim where necessary, and if all sportsmen would act fairly and reasonably towards each other, there would be no further trouble, and no occasion for an acrimonious exchange of personalities in the columns of our newpapers.

All that is required for the attainment of this desirable but we fear somewhat Utopian end, is good feeling and the recognition of certain elementary principles of ethics based on the necessity for maintaining the equal interests of all.—*Asian*.

HINDU TEMPLE LITIGATION.

AT the District Court, Madura, before Mr. H Moberly, I. C. S., the application made by one Bapu Iyer, lately Shroff of the Rameswaram Devasthanam, for leave to institute a suit against the Raja of Ramnad, the trustee of the Devasthanam, for his removal from the said office, on grounds of alleged mismanagement of its affairs and malversation of its funds, came on for disposal the other day. In the result, His Honour passed the following order:—"This is an application by one Bapu Iyer, a dismissed Shroff of the Rameswaram Devasthanam, for permission to institute a suit against the Raja of Ramnad, who is a trustee of the Devasthanam, under Section 14 of Act XX of 1863. It appears from Bapu Iyer's evidence that on the 8th November last certain discrepancies in his accounts were discovered and that he was called upon to explain them. On the 3rd January last a formal written order, suspending him from the 8th November, was handed to him. In January last he was informed by the Haka Supervisor that he had embezzled money and that steps would be taken to have him punished. He must have known that this meant that he would be prosecuted. He at once rushed off to Madura, consulted Second Grade Pleader Nagasami Iyer who advanced him Rs. 300, and then got Mr. Gordon to put in this petition on the 3rd July. On the 10th July a formal complaint was made against him to the Head Assistant Magistrate. In the original petition I was asked to at once depute a responsible Commissioner to take immediate charge of the Devasthanam accounts. This I refused to do. It is perfectly clear from Bapu Iyer's evidence that the petition is made solely for the purpose of worrying the Raja as a counter-stroke to the criminal charge. It is not a bona-fide application, and apparently Second Grade Pleader Nagasami Iyer has instigated the petitioner. Petitioner has no witnesses ready. This case has been adjourned from time to time. I was told by petitioner's counsel that certain accounts which the Raja had been summoned to produce had not been produced. This statement is not correct as Bapu Iyer himself proved. In my opinion, there are not sufficient prima-facie grounds for the institution of the suit. The application is dismissed with costs and Vakil's fees Rs. 200."

ONE of the many unpublished papers left behind him by the late author of "Hindu Castes and Sects" is a short essay entitled "The Choice of a profession." In the course of this paper Dr. J. Bhattacharya holds up a much-needed danger-signal to educated young natives contemplating a legal career. Lawyering, as all know has a greater attraction than any other calling for India's aristocracy both Hindu and Mahomedan, partly because when successful it is highly lucrative, and partly because it is purely intellectual and there are not derogatory to the false dignity of the university student. But the Bar in India, as this clear-headed writer perceived, has already become so overcrowded that it ought to be avoided by every one who has not a fairly assured prospect of success in it. It is, perhaps, true that amid the crowd of mediocrities a man who possesses in a high degree the qualities of an advocate can reckon on finding a profitable field of labour in a community so prone to litigation. But in the majority of cases a training for the legal profession is given to young graduates in our universities without any reference to their intellectual calibre. Very few parents or guardians possess the learning and legal experience necessary to form a correct forecaste of the potentialities of their children or wards. If a young man succeeds in passing the university examinations in arts, he is without more ado made to qualify himself for the legal profession, as if the laurels attained by feats of memory, or rather, by cramming, were a sure indication of the possession of forensic talent. All this has been said often enough before, of course, but it sounds fresh in the mouth of a native, and for the first time the Bengali papers are beginning to take up the cue. What will come of the advice cannot be conjectured, but one can easily be too sanguine: "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread" is a decree the average Indian student would be the last to interpret too literally. Dr. Bhattacharya himself reflected the prevailing sentiment on the point in the very heading by which he limited the scope of his counsel—"the choice" not "of an occupation" but "of a profession."

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ELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.

THERE has been a very poor demand from exporters for Cotton throughout the past week, the operations reported on their account amounting to but a trifle. The local mills have bought meagrely; and prices have mostly maintained their enhanced level. In Wheat and Seeds the feeling has been generally dull, with prices inclined to give way a little bit. Exchange has been steady, while the business reported from day to day has been next to nothing; quotations, as compared with last Friday's, show no change for Bank Paper, and a decline of 1-32d. for Private. The money market is easier in tone. Government Paper has shown some fluctuation, more, on the whole, in a downward direction, rates closing this evening 1 1-2 per cent. higher for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 1 per cent. for 3 per Cents. Freights are quiet but steady, with very little doing. Imports continue quiet.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	4,61,883
" " " Branches	Inc.	"	3,04,077
Other "	Inc.	"	1,32,055
Government Securities	Dec.	"	10,943
Other authorised "	Dec.	"	14,525
Loans	Dec.	"	11,08,652
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	6,60,954
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	50,535
Cash	Dec.	"	14,27,306

An increment in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week of 14 1-4 lakhs, brought it up to 132 3-4 lakhs. Public deposits were greater by 4 1-4 lakhs at the Head Office, and by 3 lakhs at the Branches; Private Deposits, by 1 1-4 lakh; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, by 6 1-2 lakhs. Loans, on the other hand, were 11 lakhs less; and the Balances with other Banks, 1-2 lakh.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 21st October, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,03,503
Do. do. at Branches	17,81,833
Other Deposits	3,09,80,401
Post Bills	4,173
Credits undrawn	9,99,905
Rs...	5,65,69,815
ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	89,91,506
Other authorised Securities	34,37,499
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	42,70,868
Loans on do. do. do.	1,88,46,811
Bills Discounted and Purchased	70,91,533
Dead Stock	4,22,815
Stamps and Stationery	20,883
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	2,08,648
Cash	1,32,79,252
Rs...	5,65,69,815

Meanwhile, the market is easier in tone. The Bank of Bombay rate is 7 per cent., and that in the open market 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE was steady in tone on opening last mail day at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates remained at this level all day, with only a small business passing. On Monday 1s. 4 3-32 to 1-8d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits in a steady market. The market was quiet in tone on Tuesday at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits, with no business worth mentioning reported. Rates were unchanged the next day at 1s. 4 3-32d., 1s. 4 1-8d., and 1s. 4 3 8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and Demand, and three months' sight Credits, respectively. Yesterday the market was steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits; there was a moderate amount of business passing both ways. Today there was a quiet tone with 1s. 4 3-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8 to 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Very little business of any importance was reported and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32	"
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 3-8 to 11-32d.	"
Francs	172	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was steady at opening last mail day at 95 1-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 95 1-8 for the Settlement and 90 for 3 per Cents. There was a steady feeling in the market again on Monday with 95 3-8 quoted for both Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 89 for 3 per Cents. On Tuesday rates were given at 94 1-2 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 5-8 for the Settlement, and 90 for 3 Cents. There was a slight improvement in quotations on Wednesday at 94 15-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes remained at 90. The feeling in the market yesterday was unsteady with 94 7-8 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents., 94 3-4 for the Settlement, and 89 for 3 per Cents. Rates were quoted to-day at 95 3-4 for Cash, and 94 13-16 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents., with 90 for Threes.

SHARES.—Prices have moved in favour of buyers during the past week, our revised list this evening showing, as compared with last Friday's, a decline of Rs. 75 in Presidency mills, Rs. 50 in City of Bombay, Rs. 40 in Indian Manufacturing, Rs. 35 each in Queen and Western India, Rs. 30 in Swadeshi, Rs. 25 each in Hindustan, Jivraj Balloo, and Ripon, Rs. 15 in New Great Eastern, Rs. 10 each in Berar Manufacturing; Imperial Cotton, and Southern Mahratta, Rs. 5 each in Mahaluxmee and Oriental; and, on the other hand an advance of Rs. 50 in Morarji Goculdas, and Rs. 2 1-2 in Manockjee Petit. In Press Strip, Volkart's are Rs. 25 lower, and Mofussil Rs. 10. Bombay Burmah Trading are Rs. 100 less in the first issue and Rs. 40 in the second. Tapti Valley Railway are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay and Bank of Bengal have declined Rs. 5 each.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—This market shows no improvement; dulness continues to characterise it. Buyers being backward in operating even at reduced rates, it is expected that half the usual amount of business only will transpire in the ensuing season. Famine in the districts is held to be responsible in a measure for the dull state of affairs, dealers' calculations being up set by it. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been some 1,000 packages; and of Locally-made, about 600 bales.

YARNS.—China buyers are reported to be taking all the lots they can obtain of well-known makes. Prices are ruling in favour of sellers, in a steady market, official quotations being as follows:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule,	As.	3 1-2	to 4	per lb.
"	8s	"	"	3 3-8	" 4	"
"	10s	"	"	3 7-8	" 4 7-8	"
"	12s	"	"	4	" 5	"
"	16s	"	"	4 1-2	" 5 1-2	"
"	20s	"	"	4 3-4	" 5 3-4	"
"	24s	"	"	5 1-4	" 6	"
"	30s	"	"	6 1-4	" 7	"
"	40s	"	"	7 1-4	" 8	"

METALS.—Yellow Metal is unchanged at Rs. 48-8 per cwt.; Braziers' Copper has advanced 4 ans., to 64-8 per cwt.; Swadeshi Bar Iron has remained at Rs. 57 per candy.

COALS.—There has been little or no business to speak of done in this market, only a few resales being reported. Importers are unwilling to operate for forward delivery. The market closes quiet but firm; we quote alongside:—

	Ready. Per Ton. Rs.	Forward. Per Ton Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	
West Do.	21 per ton	Nil
Australian	Nil	
Powell's	22 1-2	22
Cardiff	22 1-2	22
Japan	13	12 3-4
Singareni	13 1-2	13 1-2
Deshagur, Bengal	15 1-2	15 1-4
Muir's Navigation	13 3-4	13 1-2
Jardine's	13 3-4	13 1-2
Seebpore	Nil	14 3-4

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—With but a meagre enquiry from the mills, and a yet more meagre demand from exporters, the business in this staple effected during the past week has been small, amounting to some 1,250 bales on account of shippers, and 12,117 bales on account of the mills. Forward prices are quoted at Rs. 215 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 168 1-2 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; and Rs. 191 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

		Per Candy. Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	175—3 19-32.
Do. Do. December, 1899	"	177—3 21-32.
Do. Fully Good	"	167—3 15-32.
Do. Do. December, 1899	"	168—3 1-2.
Do. Good	"	162—3 3-8.
Belates, Fine		
Do. Fully Good	"	187—3 25-32.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	188—3 13-16.
Do. Do. Jan. 1900	"	194—3 31-32.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	192—3 7-8.
Dholleras, Fine		
Do. Fully Good	"	192—3 7-8.
Do. Good	"	185—3 3-4.
Do. Do. May, 1900	"	192—4 1-32.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	"	184—3 3-4.
Westerns		
Broach, Fine		
Do. Good	"	200—4
Do. Do. March, 1900	"	215—4 3-8.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	12,556	5,672	5,430
From 1st Jan. to 26th Oct. 1899	1,767,795	1,575,373	1,320,738
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	...	3,002	...
From 1st Jan. to 26th Oct. 1899	490,470	454,737	486,099
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	...	7,104	2,030
From 1st Jan. to 26th Oct. 1899	463,302	425,213	423,638

Monday's telegraphic weather and crop reports from the districts stated that at Hubli 31 cents of rain had fallen since the middle of last week, and 76 cents at Bellary. The rainfall at the latter place had been sufficient, and the Cotton sowing there was making good progress. The weather at Sholapur and Barsi was cloudy, while elsewhere it was bright, and at Broach unusually hot as well.

No further rainfall was reported in yesterday morning's telegraphic advices from the districts. The weather was generally bright, and cloudy where not bright.

WHEAT.—There has been a small business passing in this market, with a dull feeling prevailing generally.

SEEDS.—The business in this market has likewise been small, in a dull market.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	96,923	57,527	23,884
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th Oct.	4,838,180	7,326,801	1,500,110
Linseed for the week	20,039	49,195	6,440
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th Oct.	2,000,564	2,300,176	415,918
Rapeseed for the week	13,930	29,090	18,501
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th Oct.	1,920,841	1,982,894	1,776,944
Gingelly for the week	29,723	37,258	25,785
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th Oct.	1,081,490	1,291,138	434,759

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	8,000	37,678	...
Do. from 1st January to 26th October	2,850,716	5,568,299	2,813
Linseed for the week	1,248	121,846	...
Do. from 1st January to 26th October	2,005,750	2,387,594	609,487
Rapeseed for the week	800	89,817	...
Do. from 1st January to 26th October	1,781,390	2,101,539	1,682,919
Gingellyseed for the week	...	29,126	...
Do. from 1st January to 26th October	1,353,404	1,410,611	458,139

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 29.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Calestis. Hymns—Introit A 255 and 299.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 30A 445 and 288. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Marchant in E flat.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service. Hymns 6, 330, and 79. Psalm 90 v. 13-17 tune 112.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 130 tune 109. Hymns 49, 103, 197, and 289.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 169, 531 and 245.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 4, 315 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 16, 376 and 550.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Wandby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 47, 284 and 291. Psalm 27, Chant 235.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion—Hymns 217, 290 and 319.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 260, 165 and 27.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young by Rev. W. A. Roberts.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis. Offertories on behalf of the C. M. S. Bombay.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

Prince's Dock.

10 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, choral, and Sermon; preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.
10 a.m.—Catechizing and Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon; preacher, Rev. J. W. Kemble.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 4, 178, 319 and 551.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 550, 235 and 20.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Special Children's Services, Rev. G. C. Walker B A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

Byculla, (Victoria Gardens.)

9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)

8-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist, Choral and Sermon—Hymns 318, 197 and 107.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 33, 438 and 437.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Restrictions:—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice private telegrams in secret language to and from, or transiting Cape Colony cannot be accepted.

Telegrams to and from Natal are subject to censure of Military authorities. Those in code can only be accepted on production of code books for verification.

All telegrams exchanged with South Africa are subject to scrutiny at Aden.

Under instructions of British Government a military censorship has been established at Aden on all telegrams transiting Cable Aden Zanzibar. All private Telegrams whether in Code or plain language, transiting Cable Aden Zanzibar, are subject to Censure of Military authorities at Aden. Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia. Telegrams for the interior can be accepted, except for the following Offices, Cartagena Barianquilla Cucuta Ocana and Bucaramanga.

Restrictions on Private Telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to Telegrams addressed to Madeira.

State of communication:—
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted.
Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.

Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during the period of October to March owing to daily storms experienced.

Telegrams for British Guiana are conveyed frequently by steamers without alteration of charges.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.

Communication with all offices beyond the Orange River interrupted. This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491¼ Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 11th October, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,27,424	Rs. 4,60,791	Rs. 8,381	Rs. 5,96,596
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	...	...	...	4,92,177
Increase				Rs. 1,04,419

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLAY—October 13, at Sialkote, the wife of B Gordon Clay, 5th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ANTHONY—October 15, at Allahabad, Michael Anthony, late of the Board of Revenue, N-W-P and Oudh, aged 60 years and 11 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1899.

THE announcement that Sir Stafford Northcote has been selected to succeed Lord Sandhurst in the Governorship of the Bombay Presidency will be read with much interest. It cannot be said that the choice of the Imperial Government comes as a surprise, as some weeks ago his name was mentioned in connection with the approaching vacancy. Sir Stafford Northcote has seen a good deal of public life, having been a Member of Parliament for nearly twenty years, during which time he has had a long and varied Foreign Office experience. When the Marquis of Ripon was sent abroad to arrange the Alabama Treaty of 1871, he was appointed to accompany his lordship as secretary, and became Secretary to the British Claims Commission. It has been said that an ambassador is a person "who lies abroad for his country's good," and a private secretary, it may be admitted, keeps the ledger of his chief's conscience. Sir Stafford has had the pleasure of keeping Lord Salisbury's, as he accompanied the Prime Minister on his famous journey to Constantinople in 1876. On the formation of the Salisbury Administration in 1886, Sir Stafford Northcote was made Financial Secretary to the War Office—an appointment utterly at variance with his temperament. His father, the late Lord Iddesleigh, was First Lord of the Treasury in the same Cabinet, and a few days before his death Sir Stafford tendered his resignation, but he afterwards consented to remain until, in 1887, the office was abolished, and its holder was created a baronet at Her Majesty's express wish. Sir Stafford when first he entered Parliament was painfully nervous, and for some time nothing was heard of him. But one night there arose in the House of Commons Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who delivered his maiden speech. This pointed an argument which Lord Iddesleigh at that time could not resist, and he encouraged his own son to reply to the "infant Hercules." This was a pretty bit of Parliamentary by-play, and it obtained some of its pathetic interest from the fact that the sire of each looked on and mentally compared notes upon the other's hopeful. The new Governor will come to Bombay at a trying time in the history of the Presidency. The famine of 1897 reduced our finances and injured our trade, while again there is famine in the land. The failure of the crops is having a very serious effect upon the mill industry, while added to these misfortunes is the terrible visitation of plague, which, after ravaging the mofussil, seems likely to again become endemic in Bombay. It is, therefore, highly important that the ruler of our earthly destinies should be a capable administrator. Sir Stafford Northcote is a man of great experience, and no doubt will be able to rapidly gather up the threads of policy, and, with the assistance of his officers, administer the Presidency with a wisdom and tact that will lighten the burden of responsibility. Sir Stafford Northcote is fifty-three years of age, and in 1873 was married to the adopted daughter of Mr. Stephen, a wealthy Canadian, who is now Lord Mount Stephen.

STILL another illusion is gone. There was no truth in the story of the capture of five Boer guns in the counter-attack made on the Boers in the first fight at Glencoe. Nor is it true that the Boers, being taken between two fires and pursued with cold steel, had enormous losses, their dead covering the ground. As a matter of fact, very few killed and wounded Burghers were found on the position so gallantly captured, apparently after the Boers had withdrawn their guns and retired to some other height. Now that we are coming to closer quarters with the Boers, we learn from Sir George White and from the *Times'* correspondent that they fight well, show coolness and decision under the hottest fire, and hold their positions with extraordinary vigour and tenacity. It is difficult to understand how the Military Censor, while keeping back information of importance, allowed cock-and-bull stories, destitute of any foundation of truth, to pass free and delude the home-keeping people in London. It is not quite easy to understand the purpose in view at Elandslaagte in driving the Boers from successive ridges back upon their main position, when Sir George White stopped the fight considering that he had accomplished his object. The capture of each successive ridge entailed heavy losses from the well-delivered fire of the Boers, who employed their Mausers and Machine guns with great coolness and decision. The *Times'* correspondent states that the enemy stood to their position with grim and magnificent persistency. The successive ridges ran diagonally across the flat hilltop, each commanded by the one behind it. The hill itself, moreover, was one mass of boulders. The Manchester Regiment was many times driven back, but after righting themselves they pressed on. The first ridge is described as already a shambles and the fight had ceased to be a General's battle. The officers sacrificed themselves to give an example to the men when they wavered or refused to leave cover. If the object was to give the Boers an opportunity for using to the best advantage the most modern weapons, nothing could have been better adapted for the purpose. As the last ridge was approached, the advance was checked for half an hour by the steady firing and the fierce resistance of the Boers, which is described as a fine piece of fighting. When the Boers were pressed back to their main position, which it was no doubt their main purpose to hold, the attack ceased, and the intervening ridges were covered with our killed and wounded, who, according to the vivid expression of the correspondent, fell like rabbits under the fearful fire delivered point-blank. Information may, of course, come to hand which will explain what appears to be really inexplicable in this singular military operation. Our London correspondent informs us of severe fighting before Kimberley. The garrison, which numbers 2,500 men under Colonel Kekewick, made a sortie, and after four hours' fighting captured two guns, routed 700 Boers, and killed the Commandant. It is strange that, if Kimberley be invested, we should only hear of 700 Boers being engaged, or at all events being routed. Here, again, we must wait for further information. The contradictory telegrams afford excellent gymnastic exercise to the mind of the commentator.

OF the making of books on Shakespeare there is no end; and the reading of most of them is a weariness to the flesh. But this cannot be said of the latest addition to Shakespeare literature—"A Life of William Shakespeare, by Sidney Lee" (London: Smith Elder). All readers of the great dramatist will cordially welcome the book as one that they must read, and they will certainly be the better for reading and possessing. Æsthetic studies and critical estimates, more or less fanciful, have multiplied fast about the author's works. But, while so much attention has been paid to his productions, the personality of the author himself has been lost sight of, and his life almost neglected. Mr. Lee is quite justified in saying that "Shakespearean literature still lacks a book that shall supply within a brief compass an exhaustive and well-arranged statement of the facts of Shakespeare's career, achievement, and reputation, that shall reduce conjecture to the smallest dimensions consistent with coherence, and shall give verifiable references to all the original sources of information." This want he has very well supplied with the most complete and trustworthy guide to Shakespeare's life and work that we have yet seen. His qualifications for what he has undertaken are well known; and his wide knowledge of Elizabethan literature, as attested by his previous works, led us to expect a really good life of Shakespeare from his hands. And our expectations have been more than realised. Mr. Lee's article on Shakespeare in the fifty-first volume of the "Great Dictionary of National Biography," which he is editing and which is now so successfully approaching its completion, was so well done that the desire was universally expressed that it should be published separately. Mr. Lee was not satisfied with merely reprinting it in book-form. He revised, recast, and rewrote it altogether, and, extending its scope, introduced some very useful and interesting appendices. All the facts relating to the personal history of the dramatist have been most laboriously brought together, and students will find a full record of the duly-attested facts and dates of their master's career. The feature which distinguishes Mr. Lee's work from other attempts at the poet's biography is its critical acumen. All the facts and dates are subjected to close scrutiny, and nothing is allowed to pass that cannot stand the test of critical enquiry. A vast mass of evidence from contemporary documents has been gathered from a purview of the centuries where much that is true and relevant lies mixed up with a good deal that is fiction and falsehood. Mr. Lee weighs every particle of evidence and never hesitates to reject what does not satisfy his standard. He has not only brought together and criticised the previously-known facts about Shakespeare's life and career, but has carried on an independent research into the old sources, from whence his predecessors had drawn their materials, as well as into new ones recently rendered accessible. Though he has not any very startling revelations to make about Shakespeare's life, yet he has been able to remove some ambiguities that puzzled his predecessors and has thrown light on some obscure points. To mention some instances of this we may say that particulars, never before incorporated in the poet's biographies, are to be found in Mr. Lee's treatment of subjects like the conditions under which 'Love's Labour's Lost' and the 'Merchant of Venice' were written, the reference in the plays to the poet's native town and county, his relations with Ben Jonson and the boy actors in 1601, the favour extended to his work by James I and his Court, the circumstances which led to the publication of the First Folio, and the history of his portraits.

The time is now passed when a writer can repeat the famous complaint of Johnson that nothing was known about Shakespeare's life except that he was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, went in his youth to London, became an actor there, wrote plays, made some money, returned to his native place, and died there. During the century that has elapsed since Johnson published his perfunctory edition, great progress has been made in finding out and settling the facts and details of Shakespeare's life. Even in Johnson's time the famous antiquary Malone brought together quite a mass of biographical material from unexplored sources, like the parochial records at Stratford, the manuscript accumulated by the actor Alleyn at Dulwich, and the State papers now in the Public Record Office in London. Before Malone, Rowe's memoir was the standard one, and Pope, Johnson, and Steevens used his materials freely in their biographical notices. The labours of Charles Knight and John Payne Collier, in the second quarter of this century, did much to extend our knowledge of the poet's life and times, though the latter scholar unfortunately, by a strange moral and mental twist in his nature, lessened the credit due to him for his valuable work by foisting on Shakespeare's biography a series of ingeniously-forged documents, which have greatly perplexed succeeding biographers, and chief of which is the now-notorious Perkins Folio. Mr. Lee has done well to warn Shakespearean enquirers against these Collier forgeries, and he gives a very useful list of these forged papers. The caution is all the more necessary, as most of the works relating to the biography of Shakespeare, or to the history of the Elizabethan stage, produced by Collier or under his supervision between 1835 and 1849, are honeycombed with forged references to Shakespeare, and many of these forgeries have been admitted unsuspectingly into literary history. In the latter half of our century the researches of the late Mr. Halliwell-Philipps and of Mr. Fleay have yielded valuable results both as regards Shakespeare, and his views, and contemporaries. Yet something was still left for an investigator like Mr. Lee. The work of all these antiquaries goes to show that the scantiness of contemporary records of Shakespeare's career has been much exaggerated. Until these scholars began to explore the sources, it was not that the records and sources were scanty but that the persons to explore them were not forthcoming, or were ignorant of their existence. We said that Mr. Lee elucidates two points of importance in Shakespeare's life with the help of contemporary records, viz., the grant of his coat-of-arms and his pecuniary position. There was much obscurity shrouding both points, but Mr. Lee has almost finally settled them. When Shakespeare made money by his plays in London, he naturally thought of bettering his position in his own native place and of settling there as a gentleman. The first step was to apply to the College of Heralds for a coat-of-arms. This he did through his father, as is customary even now, and sent in the application in 1596. On October 20, a draft, which still exists at the Heralds' College, was prepared by the Garter King-at-Arms granting the request and sketching the heraldic decorations. Though this draft was revised and slightly altered shortly after, the coat-of-arms does not seem to have been granted then. For we find Shakespeare and his father making another application three years later for the coveted distinction. This time it was quite successful, chiefly because the Earl of Essex was, as Earl Marshal, the Chief of the Heralds' College, and the famous antiquary and man-of-letters William Camden was Clarenceux King-at-Arms. The coat, as set out in the draft grant of 1596, was taken as assigned to Shakespeare's father and the College was thereby asked to give him a recognition or 'exemplification' of it. Request was also made to allow him to impale the arms of the Ardens of Wilmcote, his wife's family. The Heralds granted the first request, but compromised the second by allowing him to impale the arms of the Cheshire Ardens and not those of the Warwickshire family, which was influential and might question the right of the humble farmer of Stratford to their arms. In the end Shakespeare simplified matters by omitting the Arden arms altogether from his crest. A few years later some futile objection was maliciously taken to Shakespeare's grant of arms by a York herald, who was notorious for his squabbles with his brother-heralds. Mr. Lee has recently narrated at full length the squabbles of this contentious herald, in connection with an unique copy of the First Folio, in an article which is an excellent specimen of his curious researches into the details of those times. Such is the history of Shakespeare's coat-of-arms: an instance of the vanity to be found even in great minds.

As regards Shakespeare's pecuniary position Mr. Lee gives us interesting facts about his income. Shakespeare, it is well known, bought and built much in his native place during the last twenty years of his life. His father had been in struggling circumstances, but Shakespeare, on his return from London, not only relieved him and paid his debts, but appeared to be a wealthy man by purchasing the largest house in the town known as "New Place." This financial prosperity has been treated by most enquirers as one of the chief mysteries of Shakespeare's life. But Mr. Lee explains it all clearly and satisfactorily. "There is practically nothing," he says, "in Shakespeare's financial position that a study of the contemporary conditions of theatrical life does not fully explain. We must remember that he was not only a successful dramatist and actor, but also had a share in the profits of the most successful playhouse of the time, the Globe Theatre." Later in life Shakespeare was earning above Rs. 600 a year in money of the period; and we shall not over-estimate the present value of this income if we multiply each of its items by eight. "With so large a professional income," says Mr. Lee, "he could easily, with good management, have completed these purchases of houses and lands at Stratford in which he laid out between 1599 and 1613 a total sum of £970, or an annual average of £70. These properties, it must be remembered, represented investments and he drew rent from most of them. He traded, too, in agricultural produce. There is nothing inherently improbable in the statement of John Ward, the seventeenth century Vicar of Stratford, that in his last years 'he spent at the rate of a thousand a year, as I have heard,' although we may reasonably make allowance for exaggeration in the round figures." Mr. Lee has, we think, set at rest the question about Shakespeare's money affairs. And we are relieved to find that there is nothing irregular and inexplicable about them. The money difficulties of some great men have been a sore trouble to their admirers; and, when they are treated as Burke's were by the late Charles Dilke, it only adds to our disappointment. There are many other points of interest and importance in this excellent and indispensable book, but we have not space to allude to any other except that of the Sonnets. Mr. Lee's views on this subject are now well known. Suffice it to say that he considers the Sonnets to have no claim to rank as autobiographical documents, nor is William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, the hero of them as supposed by so many. He inclines to the connection of the Earl of Southampton with these Sonnets, and gives an excellent account of that patron of Shakespeare. His arguments, positive and negative, about the Sonnet theory are very weighty and almost convincing, if conviction is possible in such matters. We conclude by congratulating the author on his successful work, which will long remain the standard Life of our greatest dramatist and poet.

THE District Local Boards in the Central Division are sending in their nominations for the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council lately held by Mr. Garud. The Ahmednagar Boards, which have nine votes, have unanimously voted in favour of Professor Gokhale.

MR. TATA left Simla yesterday.

ON Thursday evening, while a goods train was proceeding between Shegaon and Nagzeri stations, a wagon containing 290 cases of kerosene oil caught fire. The rest of the train was quickly detached from the burning truck, but efforts to extinguish the flames were fruitless. The fire eventually burned itself out, and the permanent way which suffered some damage was cleared as quickly as possible to allow the up and down mail trains to proceed. The line was blocked for a little over two hours. The fire is believed to have been caused by a spark from the engine. Only a very few cases of the oil were saved.

HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB BEGUM SAHEB of Murshidabad, C.I., has proposed to give two prizes of ten and six gold mohars each for the best two essays in Urdoo, dealing with the female education among the Mahomedans of India. The essays among other things should contain (1) a concise history of the past and present education among Moslem women; (2) deliberations based on scripture, traditions and sound reasoning to remove the prejudices against female education; and (3) a practicable system of imparting and spreading education among women. The essays will be placed before the next Mahomedan Educational Conference in Calcutta and will form the the subject of a resolution. The essays should be in a pamphlet form containing not less than 100 pages of Octavo size if printed, and should reach Mr. M. Shijaatali, Secretary, Central Conference Committee, not later than the 7th of December 1899.

THE whole of the Troops in Garrison will parade on the Oval at 7 a.m. on Wednesday next, 1st November. Ceremonial. Dress—Drill Order—Khaki. Cased Colours to be carried. Every available man to be in the ranks.

PROFESSOR MAHAFFY, the well-known "Don" of the Trinity College, Dublin, who, from his universal acquirements in every field of intellectual achievement, is familiarly referred to as "The General," enlivened the proceedings of the Irish Church Conference by a characteristic speech on the subject of the Higher Biblical Criticism. The Professor, contrasting the trend of thought of the present day with that of by-gone times, stated that he had occasion to look over the sermons of the divines of the seventeenth century, as he wanted to obtain good sermons for clergymen who had not time to write their own sermons. He had, he said, lighted on a sermon of Archbishop Tillotson's, which would be hardly suitable to the present day. The Archbishop was much perplexed in dealing with the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead by the case of missionaries who had been murdered and then eaten by cannibals.

THE report of an adventure with a tiger and its sequel comes from Chitaralli 56 miles from Kounavara Taluk, North Canara. One night in August last a tiger chasing some animals fell accidently in one of the open wells in the village adjoining a house. The servant hearing the noise, and thinking that one of the young buffaloes in the yard has fallen in the well informed the owners about it; upon which a young man went into the well to bring up the calf when he was mauled by the tiger, he rised an alarm and a ladder was let into the well for him to climb up. The tiger however managed to scramble up by the help of the ladder before the man could come up and severely wounded one of the men who were at the mouth of the well and escaped. The man was put in the hospital where he died after two days.

RICHARD HUTCHINGS, a seaman of the Royal Navy was found dead on the Ridgway road, near Plymouth, on Thursday, stabbed in the stomach and mutilated. Another man named Frederick Heelings was stabbed in the right arm, and is seriously ill. The police have arrested an itinerant musician named William Trace on suspicion. Trace, on being charged with the murder of Hutchings, exclaimed, "Murder? I should think they ought to be charged with nearly murdering me." George Trace, brother of the accused, and another man were subsequently detained.

ACCORDING to the United States Consul at Pretoria, the output of diamonds in the Pretoria distric during 1898 amounted to 11,025 carats, valued a £8,867. In December, 1897, the output was 166 carats, valued at £146, and for the same month in 1898 the output was 3,100 carats, with a value of £2,389. The largest stone found in 1898 was 38 1-2 carats. Although the diamond industry is not developing with abnormal rapidity there is every cause for satisfaction, the first stone having been discoved at Reitfontein only in August, 1897. The average value of stones found in Pretoria district is 16s. per carat, the average value of Kimberley diamonds 26s. per carat, and those found at Jaggersfontein, in the Orange Free State 34s. per carat. The diamonds in the Pretoria district are found in pipes, as on Schuller's mine and on Montrose. A similar formation has been found on Roodeplaats on the Pienaars river, and another is also reported at Kameelfontien and Buffelsduff. On the De Kroon farm, about 26 miles west of Pretoria diamonds have been found, but according to the State geologist, not in a blue ground formation. At Byrnestpoort an alluvial deposit is being worked, also one on the adjoining portion of the Elandsfontien farm. The area of diamondiferous ground is very extensive though its thickness is not considerable. The total quantity of diamonds found in 1898 in the Transvaal was 22,843 carats valued at £43,730. At the alluvial diggings 12,283 carats, valued at £35,228, were found; while from the pipes 10,560 carats, valued at £8,502, were obtained. The difference between alluvial and pipe demonds consist in the fact that river stones are of a far better quality and are generally larger.

ON Tuesday, before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, seven men of a zemindar of Bhangore were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, and causing hurt to several men of a rival zemindar. The accused, with others, went to take forcible possession of a plot of land in possession of the complainants' master. Resistance being offered, the accused wounded some men of the complainants' party. They were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

IN connection with the recent stir about artificial indigo M. E. Kenyon, of Messrs. John Kenyon and Sons, the well-known firm of indigo merchants in Manchester, makes an announcement which is of much interest to those engaged in the textile industry. Mr. Kenyon, who recently communicated with the Secretary of State for India on the importance of the sole use of natural indigo, has been favoured with the reply that natural indigo alone is accepted as the dye for all cloths, serges, and tartans purchased by the India Office, the Admiralty, and the War Office. In spite of the delay in the despatch of the Army Corps, it is satisfactory to note that the War Office has something to put down to its credit.

THE Calcutta Flour Mills, situated at Narcoldangah, belonging to the Calcutta Flour Mills Co., Ld., in liquidation, were put up to auction on Tuesday at noon by Mackenzie Lyall and Co. The property consists of buildings and machinery, etc. The site of the mill consists of six biggahs, 16 cottahs and 10 chittacks, part of which held under leases from Government at an a rental of Rs. 473-11-0, more or less, and on lease from others at a monthly rental of R. The former lease expires on the 8th of Jan y, 1909, and the latter on the 7th of December, 1910. The property was put up in one lot, and was purchased by Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. for Rs. 38,000.

MR. HORACE PAGE, I.C.S. (Bombay), was married on September 29 to Miss Dora, youngest daughter of a resident in South Hampstead, Mr. F. W. Waide, of The Olives, Goldhurst Terrace. The ceremony was performed at Trinity Church, South Hampstead, the officiating clergymen being the Vicar of All Saints, Fulham (the Rev. W. C. Muriel) and the Rev. T. B. Johnson, of Sunderland.

GUARD ANDREW, who was arrested in connection with the theft of the cash bags placed in an iron safe, which was despatched by train from Karachi in August last, has been convicted and sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

LIEUTENANT W. H. LAT. DARLEY, of the 2 Madras Pioneers, has been bitten by a suspic dog, and has been granted leave, on medical cate, to proceed to Paris for treatment at the Institute.

THE Government of the Straits Settlem the attention of Radcliffe Travelling Fellows, of holders of scholarships for medical and physi research, to the study of the tropical disease Beri-be This disease cause in the hospitals of the Colony 73 deaths in 1896 and 692 in 1897. The Government will be glad to assist any Scholar who desires to engage in the scientific investigation of this disease in the Colony by providing him with furnished quarters, rent free by giving him free access to all the Hospitals and facilities for studying the cases therein, by defraying the cost of his passage to the Colony, and in any way which may be agreed on hereafter between the Scholar and the Colonial Secretary at Singapore.

THE Chief Justice of Madras, Mr. Arnold White, presides at the next Criminal Sessions which commence on Monday, when the most important case for trial is the police extortion case.

WE are given to understand, says the *China Gazette*, that the Admiralty having purchased the island of Liukungtao the island will remain solely under the jurisdiction of the Admiral, while Colonel Dorwood, the new Civil and Military Commissioner, will be supreme over the mainland portion of the British territory. If this is so Commander Gaunt, R. N., who has done such excellent service as Commissioner, will probably remain in command at the island even after the new Commissioner has taken over his duties. It has not yet been settled whether the Colonial or Foreign Office will exercise control in settling civil suits, or what law is to be applied to foreigners.

IN an interesting little article in the "Nineteenth Century" Major C. C. Townsend expresses his belief that any real advance in the prosperity of India for some time to come depends on the utilisation of its waters for the generation of electrical power. Except in districts like the trans-Indus, where an extensive system of irrigation would convert barren wastes of sand into rich wheat-growing country, agricultural development can hardly be carried much further; and industrial development is hampered by the want of coal. Major Townsend gives some particulars of the schemes for the utilisation of water-power in falls. There is one scheme on foot in Cashmere, another for the generation of power from the Siva Samundram Falls on the Cauvery, and a third work, in which Major Townsend is himself engaged, at the Nerbudda Falls. There are, of course, obvious difficulties in the way of a general extension of these schemes. What is wanted is a really good method of storing electrical power in large quantities, so that the power that runs to waste in seasons of flood may be accumulated for the dry period, and, still more important, some way of generating power from running streams, apart from falls.

IN a train on the Underground Railway, at Gloucester-road Station, on Monday a guard found the body of a young and well-dressed man lying huddled up in the corner of a first class carriage. On being moved the man's hat fell off, and it was then found that he was suffering from a wound over the right temple, from which blood was freely flowing. In the right hand was found tightly clutched a six-chambered revolver. Two of the chambers had been recently discharged, but the others were all loaded. On the arrival of the police, Dr. Hayes, divisional surgeon of Camfield-road, was summoned, but found that life was extinct, a bullet having passed through the brain causing instantaneous death. The body was removed to the Kensington Mortuary, in High street, to await an inquest, but nothing was found with the exception of a number of love letters to lead to identification. From the letters it would appear that the deceased had been driven to take his life through disappointed love. The man is apparently between 22 and 25 years of age, and his undershirt is marked with the initials "E.L.F."

THE following telegram, despatched from Belgrade *via* Semlin, has been received at St. Petersburg:—M. Mansuroff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, has left Belgrade on leave of absence and has entrusted M. Nelidoff, Second Secretary of the Legation, with the conduct of current business. Before his departure M. Mansuroff called the earnest attention of the Servian Government to the painful impression produced everywhere, but especially in Russia, by the extraordinary severity of the sentences pronounced by the courtmartial in the recent political trial in spite of the absence of adequate proofs against the accused. As the result of an understanding arrived at, the representatives of France and Italy have, in accordance with instructions from their Governments, made similar representations to the Servian Government. The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," however, writes:—All reports from Servia about the impression produced there by the heavy sentences must be corrected by an obvious fact. Heavy these sentences undoubtedly were, and calling for the exercise of royal clemency; but those detained in prison are not innocent men, and many who had a share in the conspiracy for removing the Obrenovitch Dynasty, and replacing it by one more in favour with the Panslavists, had a good chance of escaping the penalty. It is a significant fact that, whereas in the first Russian warnings against wholesale executions Austria-Hungary joined, that was not the case in the alleged remonstrances by the representatives of Russia, France and Italy, and I am credibly informed that this country, regarding the finding of a Court of Justice an internal affair, will also in future abstain from giving advice in the matter to the Servian King and Government. It is not even known here for certain that Russia and the two other Powers really took the step as reported. If they did, the participation in it by Italy is explained by the family relations between the Houses of Italy and Montenegro. That of France requires no explanation if Russia led.

IN a leading article on the Test Matches—and a ver fair and impartial survey, too—"The Australasian" declares that the Tenth Australian team were only superior to England when Ernest Jones, their fast bowler, was at his best. In batting there was little to choose between them. The writer observes:—"Apart from Jones the Australian bowling was certainly not better than that of England—a fact sufficiently proved in some of the large scores made against us by teams which, on paper, did not appear to be strong in batting. Neither side had a Turner or a Lohmann, and the advantage of a variety was with the Englishmen, who in the last Test Match had fast, slow, left-hand, and mediumpace right, while the Australians were limited to the first two types. The luck of the toss with the home side when winning it was of greatest value, but this merely counterbalances Trott's success with the coin on the occasion of Stoddart's last visit to Australia. While it is always a fault that the fall of a coin should have so much influence, chance contrives to keep the balance fairly even in a long series. To defeat England decisively on its own grounds is, with the handicap which ever attends the touring side, a great achievement, so great that most Australians will be well content that the laurels which Trott's team won in Australia are not lost. The next struggle takes place in Australia, with the certainty of finality, and there will be a general hope that the visiting team will include Townsend, Lilley, Rhodes, Bradley, Young, Fry, and others who have excited at once our curiosity and admiration by their performances against the Australian Eleven."

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SERIOUS FIGHTING AT KIMBERLEY.

SORTIE OF THE GARRISON.

FOUR HOURS' FIGHTING AND THE BOERS ROUTED.

LOSING TWO GUNS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

There has been a brilliant Sortie at Kimberley, which resulted in the rout of 700 Boers after four hours' fighti[illegible]

The North Lancash[illegible]especially distinguished themselves. They [illegible] succeeded in capturing two guns.

The Boer Commandant was killed and the Boers fled demoralised.

The garrison at Kimberley consists of 2,500 men under Colonel Kekewick.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOER LOSSES AT GLENCOE EXAGGERATED.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Belated despatches show that no Boer guns were [illegible]ken at Glencoe, and that, moreover, only a few [illegible]d and wounded Boers were found on the captur[illegible]ition.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

[illegible]nsport Jelunga has arrived at Durban and [illegible]ort Zayathla at Capetown.

[illegible]TURE OF GRENADIER GUARDS.

[illegible] battalion of the Grenadier Guards have [illegible]braltar for South Africa in the Goorkha.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

Her Majesty in her Speech from the Throne congratulates Parliament on the brilliant qualities of her brave regiments in repelling the invasion of her Colonies and deplores the loss of her gallant officers and soldiers, and trusts that the Divine blessing will rest on her Army.

FIGHTING OUTSIDE KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Several hours' fighting took place outside Kimberley on Tuesday. At first only 270 men were engaged, and finally 500 of the garrison were out.

The losses on our side were 3 killed and 21 wounded.

Many of the Boers are believed to have been killed, including Commandant Botha.

MARTIAL LAW IN NATAL.

Martial law has been extended through the whole of Natal.

ROYAL CONDOLENCE WITH LADY SYMONS.

The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught have sent messages of sympathy to Lady Symons.

The newspapers, in their obituary notices of the deceased General, all speak in eulogistic terms of his qualities as a soldier.

THE ELANDSLAAGTE BATTLE.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent wires, London, 27th October :—

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs that an examination of the field of battle at Elandslaagte shows that our final flank attack was delivered over an approach giving the enemy's guns a fire over six hundred yards of ground as open as a rifle-range

The guns captured by the Devonshire Regiment prove identical with the 12 1-2 pounders taken by the Boers at Krugersdorp.

Colonel Schiel in conversation said nothing could stand against the accuracy of the fire of our field batteries, which repeatedly drove the Transvaal gunners from the embrasures.

The British Infantry fire completely surprised the Boers, who imagined that in their position they could easily master any infantry attack.

HELMETS FOR THE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

A large supply of regulation helmets are being sent from India for the use of the troops in South Africa, the first consignment of nearly three thousand are being despatched within ten days of the receipt of the order.

THE REINFORCEMENTS.

The transport Zayathla, whose arrival at Cape Town is announced, left Liverpool for Durban on September 30th with a portion of the 18th, 62nd, and 75th Batteries of the Royal Field Artillery, the remainder of which were embarked on the Zibenghla, which owing to a breakdown had to be put into Queenstown, from whence she re-started her voyage on October 2nd.

The Jelunga, which has arrived at Durban, sailed from Crete with the Rifle Brigade.

BATTERIES TO BE IN READINESS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

POONA, Oct. 27.

Under instructions from Bombay Command Headquarters the moves of the following units are suspended :—The 1st, 16th, and 22nd Field Batteries, as these batteries are warned to hold themselves in readiness for South Africa.

VICEREGAL LEVIES IN CALCUTTA DURING COMING WINTER.

LADY CURZON'S DRAWING ROOM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

It is notified that the Viceroy holds two levies in Calcutta this winter : the first on the 22nd December, the second on the 4th January. Gentlemen having the public entree, who attend the first, are not expected to be present at the second.

Lady Curzon will hold a Drawing Room on 27th December.

LORD SANDHURST AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Oct. 27.

Lord Sandhurst arrived here this morning and was met at the railway station by the Collector, who introduced the Officers, Plague Authorities, Municipal Commissioner, and others present. His Excellency visited the Golas Begumpura Hospital and saw several Golas being inoculated. He then proceeded the Hindu Hospital, and thanked Mr. Mukundrai Manirai Hardeoram Nanabhai, Secretary of the Pransannavadan Motabhai, for the arrangements made. He next visited the Nanavat Hospital and segregation camp, the Gopipura and Sagrampura Hospitals, Majura Camp, and afterwards proceeded to the Collector's bungalow. Lord Sandhurst expressed himself satisfied with the general measures adopted for dealing with plague.

In the Nanavat Hospital, Seth Ranchadbhai was thanked ; at Gopipura Hospital Anupram Kirparam spoke eulogistically about Mr. Weir's plague measures, and said he wished there were many more Weirs coming from England, as the inmates in the hospitals and segregation camps praised his efforts.

Mr. Weir, who is known for sympathy towards the poor, has done excellent work in Surat. He has won golden opinions from all, and his name has become a household word.

Large crowds were present on the road and cheered His Excellency.

CRICKET AT PATIALA.

PATIALA VS. PARSEES.

PATIALA 27 Aug.

Patiala scored 268, with seven wickets down, and declared their innings closed ; having made 184 in their first. Brockwell was splendidly caught by Lungrana. He scored 145, which included 15 fours and two sixes. The Parsees scored 100, their first venture totalling 140. Homi Kanga collared the bowling and in half an hour scored 17. Patel, who scored 30, played a cautious game. Kharas ran up 27 and made a magnificent cut to leg. Kanga, the captain, [illegible] dashing game ran up 13. The Parsees lost by [illegible]uns.

[illegible]rne took 8 wickets for 49 and Mehta 3 for 33.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

It is now officially announced that Sir Stafford Northcote is appointed to the Governorship of Bombay.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON Oct. 27.

Sir Henry Stafford Northcote has been appointed Governor of Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Sir Stafford Northcote, in succession to Lord Sandhurst, as Governor of Bombay.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and Staff left this morning on tour.

SERVICE ITEMS: POLITICAL.

Captain H. G. Carnegy is posted as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Captain L. Impey, from furlough, officiates as Political Agent at Alwar.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, from furlough, officiates as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana.

Major Neilson, I. M. S., Madras, is posted from leave as Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar.

Major Shore, Residency Surgeon, Mewar, is granted nine months' furlough, Major H. R. Woolbert, I. M. S., Bengal, officiating.

SPANISH CONSULATE AT BOMBAY.

The appointment of Don Pompeljo Cossio as Spanish Consul at Bombay is recognised.

SERVICE ITEMS: MILITARY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher, Commandant, 22nd Bombay Infantry, is granted one year's leave home on private affairs.

Major Brownlow, from the 4th Punjab Infantry, gets the vacant command of the 4th Sikhs.

Lieutenant Tristram, 29th Madras Infantry, becomes Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force

The Government of India have sanctioned a change in the regulations which will have the effect of removing present restrictions affecting the grant of gratuities and pensions to followers invalided owing to field service.

A reference has gone home to the Secretary of State on the subject of the proposed change in the designations of "Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, India," and "Personal Assistant to the P. M. O." of the various commands.

The appointment is sanctioned by the Government of India of one Commanding Royal Engineer for the Quetta District, who will also be Secretary to the A. A. G. Under him there will be two Sub-District Commanding Royal Engineers : one for the present Quetta and Peshin Division, with head-quarters at Quetta ; and the other for the present Loralai and Zhob Division, with head-quarters at Loralai.

GUARDING TREASURIES AND JAILS.

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

With a view to relieving Native corps of the Bombay Command of unnecessary guard duties, the Government of India have sanctioned, with effect from 1st April, 1900, the replacement of military by civil guards over jails and treasuries at Poona, Thana, Ahmedabad, Jacobabad, Kashmore, Ahmednagar, Malgaon, Pachbadra, and Thal, an additional assignment being made to the civil authorities to meet the cost of charge.

MILITARY NEWS.

The gathering under the Mullah Powinda having dispersed, the 4th Sikhs, the squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and the 6th Bombay Mountain Battry have been ordered to return from Tank to Dera Ismail Khan.

The Home authorities have intimated that troops will not now be required for Somaliland

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The Chitral relieved troops reached Chakdara yesterday all well, no shot having been fired nor any hitch having occurred the whole way to or from Chitral. The Swat Moveable Column has returned to Khar.

A SEA TRIP FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

As now arranged the Transport Clive will land the 2nd detachment of the 2nd South Staffordshires in Calcutta on 21st December ; thereafter, probably, proceeding to sea with sick soldiers for a trip, the experiments in this direction of last year having proved a great success.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wingate officiates as Commissary-General vice Keighley, vacated.

Colonel J. H. Moore is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff vice Townsend, transferred to the Home Establishment ; while Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, V. C., officiates on the Administrative Staff vice Emerson, on leave.

Lieutenant Muspratt, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

UNATTACHED LIST.

Second-Lieutenants Gordon, Manson, Burton, Jeffery, Gilchrist, and Watts are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Major L. H. Vidal is transferred to the temporary establishment on half pay.

Good service pensions are conferred on Sir Howard Melliss and Colonel F. W. Leckie, vice Colonels Tandy and Hughes.

Major-General W. S. Hore, Bombay General List, retires with effect from the 10th instant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander St. John, R. I. M., officiates as Port Officer, Bassein, vice Downes, on furlough.

FAMINE RELIEF STATISTICS.

The numbers under famine relief have gone up to over half a million (5,00,000), no less than 1,67,000 being under gratuitous relief : in the Central Provinces, 2,21,851 ; in Ajmere-Merwara, 81,175 ; in Bombay, 78,294 ; in the Punjab, 62,317 ; in the Rajputana States, 43,735 ; in Berar, 28,908 ; and in Central India, 4,852.

DEATH OF COLONEL HAY FROM PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Oct. 27.

Colonel Hay died from plague at midnight on Wednesday. A fortnight ago he was attacked by pneumonic plague in a village outside Nasik, while acting as Chief Plague Officer. He was assiduously attended by Captain Hudson, but a few days since complications set in, with fatal result.

The funeral took place at Nasik on Thursday and was attended by the chief European and Native residents in the station.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Valetta, with the homeward English mails of the 21st inst., arrived here at 7 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sunda, arrived here yesterday evening.

NAPLES, Oct. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ula left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 27.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Clyde arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company steamer Rome left here for Aden this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel left here yesterday evening, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Sunday next.

N. L. steamer Weimar from Bremen arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-8
Bar Silver	26 5-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion £33,800,000, Increase £900,000 ; Public Deposits £8,100,000, Increase £400,000 ; Other Deposits £42,500,000, Decrease £1,600,000 ; Other Securities £30,700,000, Decrease £1,700,000 ; Notes and Gold £22,500,000, Increase £1,000,000. The Bank' Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Oct. 27.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant Hopwood, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity to the Merwara Battalion.

Under instructions from the War Office Captain Overton, from the Royal Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to South Africa to join the 2nd Battalion, to which he has been posted on promotion, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer has passed the tests for retention in the I. S. C. :—Lieutenant Lang, 1st Bombay Lancers.

It is notified that the Field Sketching portion of the (C), (D) and (G) Examination, which commences at Poona on 28th March, will take place on 24th February.

It is notified, for information and guidance, that the Circular, No. 4-10-1400, dated 31st October, 1894, issued by the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, regarding the preparation of confidential reports on British Service Officers, is hereby cancelled. Full instructions for the preparation of confidential reports on officers of the British Service are contained in the following :—Para 213, Queen's Regulations, 1899 ; Revised Paras 216, 217 and 218, Army Regulations, India, Volume II (as corrected by the Adjutant-General in India's No. 909-A, dated 26th February 1898, and Military Secretary, Commander-in-Chief in India's No. 4729, dated 18th March 1899). This latter refers only to the submission as heretofore, and not to the preparation of confidential reports on British Service Officers on the Personal Staff of the Governor of Bombay.

It is notified for information that Volume II, page 147, of Mandlik's Elphinstone's History of India has been prescribed as that portion of the text-book for obligatory examination in Marathi laid down in G. O. C. C. No. 809 of 1898.

With reference to page 18 of the Instructions for the Practice of Horse, Field, Heavy, and Mountain Artillery in India, 1889-1900, it is notified for information that prizes to be gained in each group of batteries of Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, practising in this Command in the season of 1899-1900, are as follows :—Hinjouri, a first and a second ; Kuthar, a first ; Hamirgar, a first ; and Badnawar, a first.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Major Wood, R. A., Ordnance Officer, for one year ; pension service : twentieth year commenced 18th February 1899. So much of Bombay Command Order No 503, dated 1st ultimo, as refers to Major C. Wood is hereby cancelled.

Captain Walters, Wing Commander, 24th Bombay Infantry, for one year ; pension service : fifteenth year commenced 16th May 1899.

The undermentioned Departmental Officer with Honorary Rank is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Sandilands, Ordnance Department, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Royal Scots—Lieutenant Mackenzie, 6 months, on medical certificate.

1st King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—2nd-Lieutenant Hopwood, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India.

Ordnance Department—Conductor Colhoun, 6 months, on medical certificate, in India.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

There were 6 cases and 6 deaths recorded in the City to-day, the total mortality being 11 : in the Cantonment, 2 cases and 1 death ; in the district 39 cases and 43 deaths.

PROPOSED HOCKEY TOURNAMENT IN POONA.

A meeting of representatives of the various regiments in Poona and Kirkee was held this evening at the Gymkhana Club for the purpose of devising methods for holding a local hockey tournament, open to teams in the two stations. Mr. Dunlop, who initiated the idea, explained to those present the object of the meeting and read out the names of the teams which have entered, namely, the 1st Field Battery, the 16th and 29th Field Batteries (combined), the Royal Scots, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), the Poona Volunteers, the 14th and 16th Bombay Infantry, the 28th Pioneers, and the Poona Gymkhana. It was decided to purchase a cup, the entrance for each team being rupees eleven. The tournament commences from 9th November.

DHARWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 24.

The plague in Dharwar still continues its ravages. Out of a population of 36,000 souls one-fourth have left to reside in the outskirts, some three miles away from the town. Of the people still living in the town, about 27,000 in number, the greater portion is now inoculated. Albeit no actual compulsion is used, people submit to inoculation on account of the privileges they derive thereby. Here are some of the privileges : (1) Whenever a plague case occurs either in the house of the inoculated or its neighbourhood, the inoculated persons are not removed to the observation camp. (2) The inoculated persons are permitted to travel free of detention except in case of actual sickness. (3) The inoculated persons are allowed to shift their residence from one place to another according to their choice and convenience.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay recently paid a visit to Belgaum manifestly with the object of finding out personally the true state of affairs connected with the discontent among the native population who memorialized His Excellency on the hardship of the plague measures in force there. From what His Excellency ascertained from Mr. Cappel, the Commissioner, as well as from the Collector and other officials of the plague committee, he was of opinion that the measures adopted were absolutely necessary for the good of the people, and the petitioners were so informed.

About two weeks ago, a collision between a special and a goods train between Bellary and Kudatani stations was fortunately averted, due to the care and vigilance of the drivers of the trains. The fault is alleged to be attributable to one of the station officials who, I understand, is to be prosecuted. The two drivers have been recommended for rewards.

The eleventh annual rifle meeting of the Southern Mahratha Railway Volunteer Corps is to be held in November. The prizes offered are numerous.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay has arrived here and held a confirmation service yesterday (Sunday). He leaves for Poona to-day en route to Bombay.

The provident fund rules applicable to officers and subordinates of the S. M. Railway are undergoing revision. The revised rules are to be more liberal in their scope and will allow a depositor a bonus, as at present, of 50 per cent. of his compulsory subscriptions, the latter to be raised to one-twelfth of the salary drawn or 1 anna and 4 pies on the rupee, with a second bonus not exceeding one-half of his compulsory subscriptions and calculated on one per cent. of the net earnings of the Railway.

It is no disgrace, of course, that some of Lord Salisbury's despatches should, in an emergency, have been conveyed from London to Hatfield in a common or garden milk train, but it would have been something more than a coincidence if they should have travelled with the cans of Lord Rayleigh, his nephew by marriage, who, like the late Lord Hampden, has for some years past been engaged in the "milky way." If, on the other hand, the selection of the milk train for the conveyance of the Primier's despatches is to be regarded as symbolical of their internal weakness, we may soon expect to see the communications from the Board of Agriculture being sent by cattle truck, those from the Lord President of the Council comfortably ensconced in a sleeping saloon ; and those from the Colonial Office to Pretoria conveyed to their destination in a "Pull—man" car!

The completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway is not by any means so near as Russian optimists would have us believe. The latest check to its development is the inability of the Government to place its orders for 700 locomotives either in Europe or America. The pressure on trade is so great that the contract has been refused by all the great engineering works of the world. And herein lies the secret of Russian weakness. She is essentially an agricultural country, yet she is undertaking vast public works which would strain the resources of the most advanced commercial nation of the West. In other words, her material development is largely exotic, and the moment Europe and the United States cease to take part in it a check is recorded. For this reason Russia, with all her strategical railways and canals, cannot hope to rival her more aggressive rivals in the arts of peace. The wars of the future will be largely commercial, and for this struggle her povarty and lack of enterprise peculiarly unfit her. Already she has begun to feel the effect of her own weakness. For generations much of her diplomatic energy, the strongest factor in her policy of aggrandisement, has been directed towards keeping England and every other European Power out of the Euphrates Valley. To-day England and Germany, her most dangerous rivals, are about to construct a railway through Asia Minor, and she is powerless to stop them. Valuable as the Trans-Siberian Railway will be to Russia strategically, its value would be minimised by a British trans-continental railway in Southern Asia, part of which is now in operation ; commercially it can never hope to rival the existing sea routes.

TABLE TALK,

BY WALTER BESANT.

Among the announcements of new books for the season I have looked in vain for the sixpenny book. The omission affords me the liveliest satisfaction, and that for many reasons. In the last twelve months or so I have preached in many places against the sin of making literature too cheap. I refrain in this place from the arguments based upon the commercial side of the question. I refrain but with difficulty, from protesting against the loss and injury caused by the sixpenny book to the author, the bookseller, and the publisher. I take simply the ground of the mischief done to the honour and glory of literature itself and to the taste of the people by offering them good work for next to nothing. Observe that the average person has to be reminded continually that literature is a thing to be honoured ; that good writers do not grow on every blackberry bush ; and that the literary man, as poet, preacher, novelist, dramatist, essayist, historian, keeps the world alive, prevents humanity from lying down to sleep, and lifts or drives or shoves along the great indolent mass which without him would never advance an inch. I say that we must remind the average man continually of these truths. But if we offer him good and wholesome literature at the same price that he has to pay for trash and garbage, he will naturally value the former no more highly than the latter. He will confuse the good with the bad. If he cease to respect literature it will cease to move him. It is well that he should feel the penny novelette is not to be considered on the same plane as the works of Scott and Dickens. He will understand the difference so long as he is called upon to make some little effort, some small sacrifice, in order to procure a good book. Now, with the best work, the finest flower of our literature going at sixpence, the public naturally becomes inclined to believe that one book is no better than another, and that sixpence at the outside, is the highest price that should be given for any book. To put it in another way, we prize what costs us much and not what costs us nothing. In the bad old days of what we called piracy, when American publishers could take what they pleased from the English list, it was customary to publish these books on bad paper, in bad type, at fivepence a copy. The American public got into the habit of buying the best books, reading them, and throwing away. No one cared to keep such a book. Good work is worthy of good print, good paper, and good binding. This necessitates a good price. If it is worth our while to honour literature, let us set our faces against the sixpenny book.

Compare, for instance, the history of the watch, and the regard and respect with which a watch was formerly considered. It used to be in the long ago—the day when these fingers were young—the ambition of every boy to obtain a watch ; the possession of a watch signified, after a certain age, a good deal ; boys in the hope of getting a watch saved their money in money boxes ; at the age of fourteen or so the money box was opened, and the amount supplemented from the paternal resources so as to bring it up to the price of a silver watch. A good silver watch then cost about £5. This to a boy meant a large expenditure ; if he lost or damaged his new possession he could not hope to get another ; it behoved him to be very careful about his watch, and to regard it as his most valuable possession. And the watch lasted him for a great many years, perhaps through a long life. I have myself a silver watch which has been in constant use for nearly fifty years. What happens now? The boy can buy a machine-made thing for half a guinea ; it runs and keeps time for a year or two at the most ; it then gets hopelessly out of order ; the boy throws it away—the very silver is not worth half what silver formerly fetched—and he buys another ; but he has none of the old respect for his watch ; it is no longer his old and trusty friend. If you read book for watch much the same story may be told.

I am always pointing out to those who read my remarks that there is no necessary connection between the commercial and the literary value of a book. That is to say, when we read that "Paradise Lost" was sold for ten pounds we hold up ridiculous hands and cry out in ridiculous ignorance upon the wretch who thought that this poem was worth only ten pounds. My dear reader if "Paradise Lost" was worth only ten pence that would not have interfered in the least with the fact that it is a great and a wonderful poem. When you hear of a book being sold for this or for that, of a great author living in poverty, remember that it is not a question of what a book brings in, but of what it is worth as a literary production. A skilful novelist rakes in thousands by a single "boom ;" that does not set him on a higher plane than the philosopher whom the multitude never buy or read, but whose teaching gets into the pulpits and the popular books and raise a whole nation. Separate the two questions. Never estimate literature by what it will fetch. That depends on popular favour, which is uncertain, even with literature that is intended for the reading of the people. "Trilby"—a very good story—sells by the hundred thousand. Why? No one knows. There were other books in the same year which were quite as good as "as Trilby" from the literary point of view. But they did not "catch on ;" they had no boom.

Once more I receive an invitation to purchase a ticket in State Lottery—the 248th—of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg. This honour is accorded to me unworthy—because I never accept it—every year. I should, perhaps, try my luck—though to take part in a lottery is a thing contrary to the principles of any well-regulated mind—but for certain difficulties connected with the figures, which deter me at the outset. I think that there is one figure—the important zero—either added to or subtracted from those proffered for the consideration of the reader, and that in more than one place. Let me then state the case for the benefit of other sportsmen who may think of trying their luck. The lottery, says the prospectus very distinctly, consists of 68,000 tickets. Very well. A whole ticket may be bought for 22s. ; the sum realised by the sale of all the tickets will be therefore £74,850. The prizes on the other hand, as set forth in another page, are said to amount in all to 6,534,000 marks. The mark, I believe, is worth very nearly a shilling. The sum therefore which is to be bestowed in prizes will amount to £326,700 This is one place where, it seems to me, a little mistake has been made. Otherwise it would appear that the benevolent Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg is distributing gratuitously to the whole world the yearly sum of £251,850, without counting the attendant expenses, which must be very great, of running the lottery—the expenses of printing, postage, clerks, accountants, &c. Why should the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg confer this boon upon humanity? So far as I know, there has been absolutely no recognition by the world of this unparalleled generosity. But perhaps that little mistake has actually been made—in that case—but I really think that until the point is cleared up ; that is to say, until we learn that there has been this misplaced zero, or that this Government is actually making so enormous a sacrifice every year, we should refrain from taking tickets.

I have not yet read Neufeld's "Prisoner of the Khaleefa," which seems to be the book of the season, but I have read one paragraph in a review of the book. It was that in which Gordon's death is described. Now, Gordon's name has got to be associated with a form of meekness which Gordon himself would have rejected with scorn. Gordon was a soldier ; when it was necessary, Gordon was a man of the sword ; those who know the story of Gordon's Chinese War know this side of his character. That he was also a man of profound religion and of the deepest philanthropy we also know. Now, it was said that when the enemy poured into Gordon's house at Khartoum he turned his back upon them and so received his death. Lies! Gordon died like a soldier. One always felt that this was so. But it is good to have the thing confirmed. This is what Neufeld says :

Gordon drew his sword and used it. When Gordon fell his sword was dripping with the blood of his assailants, for no less than sixteen or seventeen did he cut down with it. When Gordon fell his left hand was blackened with the unburned powder from his at least thrice-emptied revolver. When Gordon fell his life's blood was pouring from a spear and pistol-shot wound in his right breast. When Gordon fell his boots were slippery with the blood of the crowd of Darvishes he shot and hacked his way through in his heroic attempt to cut his way out and place himself at the head of his troops. Gordon died as only Gordon could die. Let the world be misinformed and deceived about Soudan affairs with the tales of so-called guides and spies, but let it be told the truth of Gordon's death.

It seems mean to quote from a review instead of the book itself. But I will make amends. I will at once buy the book, and I think that a great many of my readers will do the same. For the name of Gordon is the most heroic of all this generation.

I am not sorry to hear that my old friend Mr. J. S. Clarke is dead. I never spoke to him or met him off the stage, but it is the special privilege of the popular actor to be considered the old and much loved friend of all those who admire him ; and in the seventies, now so long ago, I did admire Mr. J. S. Clarke very much indeed. I remember him in many parts, but especially as Dr. Pangloss, Major Wellington De Boots, and as Toodles. I do not think that these parts could possibly be played better, especially the first part, which is a character really worth the attention of a great actor. I suppose that J. S. Clarke could not actually be called a great actor, but he was a very fine actor, with great facial expression and powers of make-up, and always most conscientious and most sincere in his work. At the time of which I speak, when he played at the Strand Theatre and afterwards at the Haymarket, there were few greater favourites. I am not one of those who praise the past simply because I can remember it. The present is nearly always as good as the past, sometimes better. Whether it is better as regards acting I do not know. But that J. S. Clarke, John Clark, Sotheran, Buckstone, Toole, Robson, and Charles Matthews, and others, were fine actors in the sixties and the seventies does not incline my heart to deny the merits of their successors. If we begin to compare, there is no end to the discussion that may follow. Only, when one gets older, one is less easily moved to tears and laughter. J. S. Clarke disappeared ; I do not remember when or why. It seems to me, looking back, that one did not inquire. Whenever an actor leaves the stage without the usual farewell performance we naturally conclude that he has gone to America, and that he will come back again to his old friends. If he does not come back we do not for some time ask after him, nor do we, as a rule, miss him. It is rather painful to reflect that the world never really misses anybody, not even you and me, dear reader ; it certainly never misses any of its popular favourites. Only here and there the world rubs its eyes and says : "Dear me! Where is J. S. Clarke? It is a long time since I saw J. S. Clarke." And now we shall never see him any more.

We do not miss our favourites, but we remember them. When men get together and talk about players and the plays that they remember it is astonishing to observe how much they remember and the kindly feelings with which they regard the players they have known. For my own part, I have never been a great playgoer. The first night does not see me in the stalls which contain everybody. I am, as regards the theatre, the man in the street, I have never been much in the company of actors and actresses, nor have I been much behind the scenes. Yet, as said before, the names of those actors whom I remember recall their faces, their figures, their voices. One remembers Buckstone in the "Palace of Truth"—how good he was ; and Charles Matthews in "My Awful Dad"—how good he was ; and Robson—the incomparable Robson, in the "Porter's Knot" ; and Toole and Nelly Farren in the "Princess of Trebizonde." I wonder if that play would make me laugh now. It could not without that irresistible pair. I remember also Mme. Celeste and Ben Webster of the Adelphi, and Rogers of the Strand ; and H. J. Byron, actor and dramatist. As one names them the years roll by, and I am sitting in the pit with two sharp female elbows in my ribs, and somebody's knees in my back, and the rest of me on the stage with the players, laughing and crying just as they will have it. Yes, young people, your actors are, I daresay, quite as good ; but, with such memories in my head, you cannot expect that I should dismiss my old friends for the sake of your new friends.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Rules and regulations are excellent institutions for the conservation of law and order when they are intelligently understood and intelligently applied. However, whether it is a bye-law affecting a cyclist, or a statute affecting much larger interests, Chief Justice "Common Sense," should have the last word. Take the case of the bye-law as to a rider giving audible warning of his approach. This is a very useful provision to acquaint the pedestrian or driver of a vehicle that the cyclist is near, but if there is plenty of room to pass and the fellow occupant of the road knows of the cyclist's proximity, the sounding of a bell in passing would appear needlessly irritating. At Leeds recently, a cyclist was descending a hill with needful precaution and saw two mounted constables coming towards him. Suddenly they wheeled round and preceded him down the hill. The cyclist was following close behind, and as he was afraid of the horses being restive, and fully aware that the policemen knew of his approach, he did not ring his bell at the correct moment. For this breach he was summoned and fined. If when riding in traffic of only slight density, the cyclist must literally obey the law, his bell will have to be kept going the whole time—and our streets rendered hideous by the incessant jingle.

The London Centre championships have been held, and the principal event—the one mile amateur championship—has been won by F. G. Crowley, who rode with quite unexpected judgment. The clever manner in which he guaged the wind, keeping well under cover until he reached the bottom corner, shewed consummate generalship. Janson who was the favourite was much bothered by the choppy gusts which were most felt in the back straight and he had to give second place to H. S. Chambers. Among the other well known amateurs who did not figure in the final, being beaten in their heats, were I. M. Bourke, A. S. Ingram, F. Bournand, H. W. Payne, and Calder. Burnand however secured the ten miles event beating a representative field, including Bourke, Janson, Payne, Holton and Chambers. Janson and Holton were respectively second and third. The finish was very close.

In the professional championships, a crowd of good men had their names on the programme, but F. W. Chinn protested that all of these did not possess resident qualifications and the objection was allowed. This caused Gascoyne, Jack Green, and Sid Jenkins to stand down. This weeding-out process robbed the professional events of nearly all interest for the public, who had good cause of complaint, since these names had been allowed to appear on the programme, and resulted in Chinn winning both the one and ten miles. J. Camp and W. T. Hall, being second and third in each event. The two miles amateur championship was won by A. S. Ingram and R. Janson beating the Burnand-Chambers and brothers Payne combinations.

From recently published returns, it appears that the number of cyclists summoned for offences committed in the City of London during the last twelve months amounted to ninety-four compared with seventy-nine during the previous twelve months. Of the ninety-four the large percentage of eighty-seven were the cases of cyclists charged with riding to the common danger or "furious riding," which shows an increase of fourteen on the total for the preceding twelve months. The most remarkable figures are, however, those relating to collisions as the result of such furious riding, for whereas in the preceding twelve months there were fifty-five persons collided with out of the seventy-three, there were only thirty-seven out of the eighty-seven cases of riding to the common danger for the like period just elapsed. The other seven cycling offenders denoting the difference between the eighty-seven and ninety-four, the gross total of delinquency, were charged with obstruction, wheeling machines on the footpath, &c. It is interesting to learn that the persons who "got in the way" of the cyclists comprised eight policemen, twelve ladies, nine gentlemen, four little children, &c. Against this imposing total the wheelmen can only set off four convictions of drivers of vehicles who tried successfully to ride cyclists down.

The expression "an officer and a gentleman" is usually considered to be simply an antiquated form of speech, as every man holding Her Majesty's commission in either service is presumed to possess the latter qualification. This is an Englishman's preconceived idea, but it would soon have to be changed, for the one distinction would not *per se* imply the other if all officers behaved in the way a "gallant" colonel did recently. He was charged with deliberately striking a lady-cyclist with his walking-stick, while she was a-wheel. The assault was entirely unprovoked and impossible of extenuation. The defendant had, at any-rate, the good sense to see this and wrote an apology. He said he thought the cyclist was going to collide with him. The bench, however, viewed the excuse as a very lame one and worthily upheld the traditions of the service by fining the "gallant" colonel the substantial sum of five pounds. Probably, however, the worst form of punishment is the publicity which the case has gained through the press.

One so frequently has to record cases of the lack of consideration—to put it very mildly—of pedestrians and drivers of vehicles towards cyclists, that it is quite refreshing in this oasis of uncharitableness to light upon one act of good fellowship. It was this wise. A cyclist had left his machine standing outside a hotel safely lodged as he thought, against the kerb. Unfortunately, however, the driver of a vehicle, just touched the machine, the result being that his trap passed over the front wheel. The impulse in most cases would have been to have driven off, or denied responsibility. But the driver did not think thus. He sought out the wheelman, explained the accident, and offered to do all in his power to make amends. He drove machine and rider to a repairer's, waited and paid the score and generally played the part of the good Samaritan. Such incidents are so rare that they deserve to be recorded.

A conspicuous annoyance to many cyclists is the rattling of the pump. This, however, can be entirely prevented by the use of efficient inflator clips, of which there are none better than those made by the Dunlop Company, retailed at a price within the reach of all.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s-s. Shannon, Captain L. M. Wibmer, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

For London.

Cordue, Capt W G R
Drury, Major F M
Embank, Capt W
Giles, Mr F N
Goodall, Mr C
Henderson, Lieut T, R N
Jones, Mr and Mrs J A and infant
Meikle, Mr W B
Parlett, Mr L

Per s.s. Egypt, to London, 4th November, 1899.

For London—Major R J Strachey ; Mrs Strachey ; Mr and Mrs G W Mathew ; Mr A V Monro ; Mrs Monro ; Capt J K Tod ; Mr G Butler ; Mr H W C Caruduff ; Mrs Carduff and child ; Miss E Cole ; Mr W E B Rowsell ; Miss Houghton ; Miss M White ; Mrs C W Hodson and child ; Mrs J H Collins ; Lieut and Mrs W Marriott Dodington and infant ; Capt G H Bell ; Mr and Mrs T W O'Beirne ; Col and Mrs J O G Carmichael ; Mr H A Kirk ; Mrs H Brown ; and Mrs T J White ; Mr W R Lewis ; Rev and Mrs J R Sitwell and two children ; Mr H W Smith and three children ; Mrs Gough ; Mr H B Bryant ; Mr C Rowson ; Burtt ; Mr R F Byars ; Mr A V Devitt ; Capt L C H Stainforth ; Mr F A Owen ; Major W J Ryder ; Mrs Grierson Jackson and child ; Mr J H Phelps ; Miss Phelps ; Miss Stewart ; Miss H N Cowie an infant ; Miss Pooley ; Miss Wilson ; Mrs. Paley ; Miss Paley ; Rev F W Chamberlain ; Mrs. Chamberlain ; Mr R Greenal ; Mrs Mules ; Mrs Watson Lawrence and child ; Mrs Welch ; Mr P W Parker ; Mr J B Alcock ; Capt and Mrs E Wilkinson ; Lieut T C Browning ; Mr Jacob ; Rev Dr A Jukes ; Mrs Juker ; Mr J Hutchinson ; Mr S C G Wood ; Mr J M Ewing ; Mrs Clark ; Miss Bishop ; Mr E P Ashton ; Mr W Ashdown ; Rev W L Pritchatt Shaw ; Capt and Mrs C S Timing ; Mr L Davidson ; Mr and Mrs J C Lyle and infant ; Capt and Mrs W C Smyth child and infant ; Miss F C Gale ; Mr Ashby Pritt and infant ; Hon E Pomeroy ; Miss Mary Williman ; Mrs A McNiven ; Mr B S Framjee ; Mr Bamonjee Dhanjibhoy ; Mr W Macartney ; Mr F C Parsons ; Mr and Mrs L W Bennett ; Mr E Kellner ; Major and Mrs Hutchinson ; Capt J F Forbes ; Mr Bukhsh ; Mr Rodo-Canachi ; Lieut H W Gough ; Mr F Fernandes ; and Mrs J M Burt.

The persistency with which the idea that Germany will yet clear Captain Dreyfus is held is rather remarkable. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Mail* now "hears from a well-informed quarter" that within the next two months Germany will hand over documents which will lead to the quashing of the verdict against Dreyfus.

BURGHER VIEWS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

WHAT THE BOERS ARE FIGHTING FOR.

In the course of an interview with Mr. J. B. Robinson, a prominent South African, he is reported to have said, referring to the situation :—"The great obstacle to progress in the Transvaal is ignorance. You can convince a rogue ; and when you have shown him that his trickery is useless or is unprofitable, he has brains enough to give it up. But you may spend your life in marshalling facts to convince an ignorant man, and get no further forward. Many of the Boers are ignorant, and so you can do nothing with them. They have an idea that the Transvaal is the centre of the world, and that all the earth revolves around it. They swallow blindfold all the marvellous statements of the "Volkstem" and such like organs of mischief. Their idea of the British army is obtained from Colley and his twelve hundred men. They are thoroughly convinced that they can completely overcome any troops we can send against them."

"That brings us to a point on which I would like information, Mr. Robinson. There must be a large proportion of the Boers who know something of the resources of our Empire. How can they for a moment think they can conquer us?"

"I have talked over this matter with many of them. First of all, they believe it would not be possible for us to bring all the resources of our Empire to bear. They are taught by their newspapers that once we are engaged in a quarrel with them, Germany, Russia, France, in fact, all the world, will take advantage of the moment to fly at us. Next, they feel confident, because of their experience in the War of Independence, that they can easily put to flight any force we may send against them. I have heard many of the old Boer warriors describe the battle of Laing's Nek. 'The red jackets left their white tents in the morning about nine or ten, after they had had their breakfast, and formed up, they say. 'Their red coats could be seen by everyone, their bayonets glittering in the sunshine. The surveyors went and measured out spots where they had to stand in lines ; and then they formed up, every man straight. The adjutant came and cocked his eye down along the ranks to see no one was an inch behind the others. They numbered. He asked them if they felt comfortable and had had a good breakfast, and when they said "Yes", the Colonel rode up. The Colonel was on a fine horse, and had a beautiful sabretach. "Men," he said, "you see those rocks? The enemy are behind them. You are to go and drive them out." Then the men put their helmets on their bayonets and waved them and cheered. They marched up in rows. All this time we were sitting quietly, smoking, laughing, and joking together. As they got near, the Commandant called out : "Defend yourselves, men." Then we put our gun muzzles from behind a shelter of rocks, took aim, picked out the officers, and fired. Soon there came a rattle, and lead pattered all round ; but it all went over our heads, for we were sheltered. We just picked off all the leaders as they came up.'

"In short, under the old plan of fighting, the Boers ran no risk whatever," Mr. Robinson continued. "They used to greatly admire the bravery of the English officers. 'They were brave men, too brave for this world,' they would say ; 'and so in a few minutes we made them angels, and sent them all to Heaven. They would go on dancing around our men when all around them were falling. We did not like shooting them, but we had to. To us such bravery is marvellous ; we cannot understand it ; but it is not war. We fight to destroy our enemies, and while we are doing so we take good care they do not destroy us.'

"Such experiences convinced the Boers that, however brave English soldiers may be, they are no match for Boers behind hills. They believe our men will fight the same way now. It is useless to tell them, as I often have, that our troops are now trained to fight them on their own methods. I have seen the British troops trained after the Boer method near my estates by Capetown. But the Boers will not believe that. 'No,' he says, 'the English redcoat does not fight that way. He comes out in lines for us to shoot at.'"

"You have formed an estimate, Mr. Robinson, of the present Boer fighting strength?"

"Most of the estimates of the Boer fighting forces that have been circulated in England are gross exaggerations. One fact will enable you to judge for yourself. I took part in the last Presidential election, when we tried to return Burger in place of Kruger. A great amount of money was spent, and endless means used, to get every man to the poll. The great mass of the people rolled up without invitation ; for there was a strong feeling amongst the rural population that only by returning Kruger could they hope to retain their independence. Almost every possible vote was polled, and the total was only between sixteen and seventeen thousand. Yet this is the country that, according to one telegram, can raise a border force of seventy thousand Burghers. Allowing for all the men the Transvaal can raise, the 'German Legion,' and mercenaries of every kind, I reckon its figting force at not more than fifteen thousand. You must remember that at least one man must be left on every farm to carry on home affairs. The force available in the Free State is much smaller—seven thousand men. The Free State, if it begins hostilities, will have great trouble with the Basutos, whose sixty thousand warriors have a bitter grievance against it, and cannot be restrained. These twenty-two thousand men, in all, cannot be all put together, for the Republics will have an enormous border line to protect, and will have to be prepared against at least three attacks—from Natal, from Mafeking, and through the Free State. In thinking of the Transvaal, bear in mind that it is a territory as large as France."

"What is the real explanation of the hostile attitude of the Free State?"

"I have the best reason for stating that the people of the Free State are by no means so unanimous in their support of the Transvaal as reports would seem to indicate. I have many correspondents there, and they send definite statements which tell me quite another story. President Steyn is ambitious to be a second Kruger. He thinks that he too can play a great part in South African affairs. Contrast the two men. Kruger is uneducated and only reads his Bible ; but, all the same he is a great man, shrewd, capable, able to state his case forcibly ; he has brains. Steyn is educated ; but, in spite of his learning, he does not possess Kruger's capabilities. Read his telegrams and dispatches to Sir Alfred Milner, and contrast them with those of Kruger, and then you will quickly see the difference of the mettle of the two. Steyn has succeeded in inducing the Free State Raad to come over to his side, and has not taken into consideration the great responsibilities which will fall upon his country in the event of war ; and when it comes to the moment of fighting many of the Free State people will be by no means willing to toe the line. Many of them are now asking what quarrel they have with England, and farmers are already going over the border into British territory. If fighting comes, there will be a rush of people from the Free State across the Orange River to be under the Union Jack."

"Do you anticipate any active support of the Boers in Cape Colony?"

"The Dutch in the Cape will doubtless feel a strong sympathy with the Boers ; and, if they were successful, many would throw their lot in with them. But active support when the issue is doubtful—no. They know well that the penalty is death and confiscation of property, and they are not going to risk that."

"What do you think will be the probable method of fighting?"

"The Boers will first seize Laing's Nek. I cannot understand the apathy of the British authorities which has allowed this vitally important place to be open. I hear by the latest reports that the British forces are at Glencoe, a mere kopje. It is absurd. What our troops ought to do is to hold Laing's Nek. It will have to be taken ; and it is a post that will be most difficult to capture. You know the Boers make war on two principles. They never fight in the open and they never attack a fortified place. Their plan will be to assemble at certain picked spots, well sheltered, through which they think the British troops must pass, and meet us there, the British attacking, and they picking the troops off as they come up. But I do not anticipate that the war will be a long one, provided, of course, that the British are not so mad as to repeat the tactics of the last Boer war. I regret that this unfortunate state of things should exist in South Africa, and had it not been for the bad influences surrounding President Kruger, the Executive and the Volksraad, I feel sure that a settlement between the two Governments would have taken place, and all would have gone well. I have done my utmost, during the two-and-a-half years I spent in the Transvaal lately, to conciliate the conflicting interests, and to bring about peace. But the elements at work to prevent this were too strong, and all my efforts have been fruitless ; and the present difficulties, which are so serious, have been brought about by the evil advices which have been given to the most prominent men in the Republic. It is a great pity, for I like the Boers. I spent the best part of my life amongst them, and I have the most lively recollection of the kindness and hospitality which I have received at their hands from time to time. But the die is cast, and it is only a miracle that will prevent a war."

The following letter from the Secretary of the London College of Music has been received by the local representative in Darjeeling :—"The sad news of the calamity at Darjeeling, with the destruction of its schools and houses, and loss of valuable lives, have created a painful impression throughout the whole of the country. The College authorities desire me to express how deep is the sorrow this mournful event has caused them to feel, and to express their heartfelt sympathy with all who have been bereaved of relatives and friends. We are much grieved to recognise some names familiar to us, especially that of Dr. Wallace, who has been so suddenly bereft of two of his beloved children, one of whom, Miss Ruth Wallace, was among the candidates at the L. C. M. examination in July last, and our deep sympathy is extended to him, as well as all others who have in any way suffered from this truly lamentable catastrophe.

REVIEWS.

The Island, by Richard Whiteing (Grant Richards 9, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London).—Why this story should not have been, when first published, as successful as No. 5, John Street, it is difficult to say. It is quite as clever, as full of epigram and fresh presentations of old and little considered truths, as the author's later book. Its sentences are as perfect, its surprises as complete. The wisdom spoken by the hero to the fascinating Pitcairn Islander is on the same eternal lines, the beauties of the higher civilisation are depicted as clearly, and the yawning black chasms between their brilliant heights and gilded peaks are depressingly deep and dark. The "I" of the book, finding himself out of focus with the elaborate paraphernalia of London life, goes to Paris, sips of the elixir of life there, and gets more bewildered in the salons of the grand monde. He finds that.—

"It is too good for everyday-life on the top of a twelfth-cake, and some of the figures no more to be visited by sun and rain and the winds of Heaven than if they were cast in sugar. I heard one of them taking the law from another as to the right way of getting up on a winter's morning. There are two ways, it seems. 'An hour before you turn out, ma cherie, the maid is to light the fire, and put up the screen. Silver lined with pink silk is pretty ; it throws a sort of rosy morning light into the room. Mind, you have your chocolate on a warmer! And do you know how to warm your toast rack? A little live charcoal sprinkled with vanilla ; it makes the air so sweet. . . . Madame d'Argenson warms her bathroom with little gusts of rose vapour, pumped through a hole in the wall ; it is an idea.'"

And so on. Compare this to Victoria having her bath in the waves round her Island :—

"What stoutest man among us will follow this sea-nymph, in her sea-toilette, plunging into the breakers, with a plank in her arms, diving and ducking till she comes to the far-side of the hugest wave, then lying flat on the curling crest, and rolling in with it, till it breaks in thunder on the rocks? Always after the explosion, you look for a mangled body, and you find only a laughing Venus, rising whole and perfect from the foam."

But before our traveller reaches the level of a child of nature he has many trials to go through. He is introduced behind the scenes of the Opera and spends an hour at a fashionable *baccarat* club. His guide has a poor opinion of his desire to find the focus of the world :—

"You are a dozen seasons behind, crawling along with old Father Hugo and the greybeards. Look alive, or you'll soon be with Bernardin de St. Pierre."

To get him more in touch with the every-day flippant world, he is taken to an evening party to meet the Light of the Age. He meets also the Decadent writers and the Impassives, the Symbolists, and even the great representatives of the Diabolic School. The Light of the Age arrives :—

"A dandy of the dandies. Youth or its perfect counterfeit, slimness, and in his make-up a glory of all those industrial lords of the bedchamber who furnish the broad-cloth and the fine linen, or whose business it is to keep a moustache for ever curled in Mephistophelian scorn towards skies which its wearer disdains."

But even these are all out of focus and the traveller determines on further flight to Genoa, where he finds himself in a nest of Anarchists, who tell of the other side of all the fine luxury he has seen in Paris. Driven almost wild with melancholy he takes ship with a very lazy itinerary in mind. Curiosity, assisted by apparent ill-luck, casts him on Pitcairn Island. There, indeed, he finds a simple people, strong physically, mentally happy. Victoria, the daughter of the Chief and Ancient of the Island, takes the intruder in hand and helps him to a different view of the needs and duties of the human being, who should know that selfishness is a crime, not a virtue. The description he gives to this child of nature of the world he has left is bewildering to her. She was certainly a very beautiful peg on which to hang his wisdom, but it required a simple worshipper to stand the columns of philosophy, mostly cynical and very clever, which he poured into her willing ear. Sunday on the Island is an ideal day in Island fashion. Every one is beaming with happiness from the dawn of light. Five services are attended by all with ardent devotion. Victoria poses the hero by beseeching of him to tell her of his "Blessed London Sabbaths," which to her mind must be more beautiful by far. Poor philosopher! mentally he excaims :—

"O my England! Victoria, why cannot I speak of a thing we all must honor so? Why rather do I pray for strength to keep the secret of thy Sabbaths well? Dread day of the divison of the classes, weekly vision of the Judgment, in its utter separation of the social sheep and goats, never one flock, alas! at any time, but now so clearly two."

In the Island he learns much, chiefly of course from Victoria, and we tremble as we see his heart, in spite of his philosophy, slipping from his grasp. The idyllic innocence and sweet reasonableness of the Islanders fascinate him, but we know that he returns to his own unequal world with renewed zest, and hope eternal springing in his wise breast.

The Doctor, by H. de Vere Stacpoole, (S. Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Row, London)—This is a bright clever story, drawn from life, and drawn with a firm artistic hand. The characters are few, but they are so human and instinct with life that we are glad the writer limits our circle of acquaintance. The doctor, the central figure, solid, good, though gruff, disgusted with the modern rage for accuracy in diagnosis and medical phraseology, nevertheless the comfort and often the support of his patients, can be conjured up by all who remember the old and jolly type of country doctor. To mention microbes to him was to provoke an outburst.

"Damn microbes!" suddenly blazed out the doctor, nearly upsetting the tea-table, "There ain't any such things—God bless my soul. Frances, I'm forgetting myself—but microbes, microbes, that's all they can talk about now-a-days ; you can't open a paper but it's full of them. I remember the time when the 'Lancet' was a paper that a man could understand, that was when Watson was alive, and Jenner and Gull were young, but now it's all packed with stuff about microbes and antiseptic surgery. I haven't subscribed to it for three years. Microbes there may be in London, but there ain't any in Somerset. I cut off Jimmy Flint's leg above the knee seven years ago come Christmas, and used nothing to dress it with but cold water, and look at him now! he does not look as if he had microbes. It's all a question of good blood and bad blood. There are some men, if you cut 'em in two and stuck them together again, they'd grow ; others if they'd scratch their little fingers come up to the surgery morning after morning. There are not any microbes, there's beer, and bad living, and poor blood, but they'd sooner shelve it off on microbes."

The sturdy doctor gets influenza badly later, and a neighbouring doctor prescribed a nurse. His niece declares the nurse saved the doctor's life

"In a marvellous manner, for I veritably believe, so weak did he seem in the forenoon, that things would have gone very badly with him but for the rage he flew into when this ministering angel hung a temperature chart over his bed, and tried to take his temperature. The first sight of her in her cap and apron had caused him to fume, but the attempt on his temperature caused him to use language very unbecoming a registered medical practitioner. She left two hours after she came, and then the old man had a cup of beef-tea and grew quite cheery. I never could have imagined before that temper was such a valuable drug in the treatment of disease."

The doctor's fascinating niece, not the sober one that tells the story, is well described. Her heartlessness and unconscious egoism, coupled with much literary talent, impel her to go her own way—which she means to be brilliant—at the expense of her doting uncle. The sleepy little centre of Cross Street, its people and their ungrateful adoption of the brand-new doctor, we all instinctively recognise. There is little or no plot. The story is just a bit of life, a little of comedy, more of tragedy, and the rest a natural and becoming dulness—all presented in a fresh and pleasant way.

The Craze of Christina, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron (John Long, 6, Chandos Street, Strand, London).—This is a novel with an amusing plot, light enough to pass the time without making unfair demands on the brain. A struggling journalist, young, and of course good-looking, suddenly finds himself in possession of a fine property, good residence, and large income by the death of a little-known and eccentric relation. His first feelings of delight at such an unlooked-for change in his circumstances are somewhat dashed on finding that certain conditions are attached to the legacy. He loses £20,000 if he dismisses his uncle's old butler ; he loses £50,000, which goes to an Australian cousin, if he absents himself for more than a week at a time from his property ; and finally he loses everything if he marry before three years after coming into possession, the same cousin benefiting by his forfeiture. The staying-on of the old butler is gall and wormwood to the young man. He can't call his soul his own with his eccentric uncle's eccentric old butler watching everything he does and disapproving. Indeed, it is not untrue to say that Docker rules his new master with a rod of iron. Mark Clifford, the oppressed one, certainly provokes the sedate old man by absolutely ignoring the formal rules of the house. Subsequently he does very much as he likes in a mild way until he falls desperately in love with a pretty stranger in the neighbourhood. Then commences the fun, the struggle with his heart's desire and the shrinking from a return to his well-known state of poverty. In either case he dreads the certain loss of his peerless one. Matters are much complicated when he finds that, by following her from town to town in France, he has overstayed his week, and forfeited £50,000. This is bad enough, but he is near Christina, and therefore as happy as need be for the time. Whether his mind is weak enough or strong enough to fling the conditions of his uncle's will to the winds for the sake of beauty bright is the theme of the rest of the story, and the manner in which he arrives at a decision is very amusing.

KOHLAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOHLAPUR, Oct. 26.

It is said that the charge against Fernandes for attempting to poison Col. Wray will be withdrawn at the next hearing on the 30th October.

Rain has fallen here and the crops will receive great benefit by the downpour.

Plague unfortunately is increasing in Kohlapur town, and on Wednesday there were ten cases.

THE FINAL TROUT.

It is the last day of September, and therefore the last on which it is lawful to take a trout until next Good Friday, which is the traditional opening day for all the north. In Devon they begin almots in midwinter, and there are enthusiasts who declare that the trout of the Otter never rise so well as in the driving snow-storms of early February. But even they, like us, must abandon trout-fishing as soon as October comes in, and as they have not, as we have, the grayling to fall back upon—a gift which tradition ascribes to monks who once peopled almost every dale in the North Countree—must lay up their rods for the year. Now, though there is not the same excuse for us as for them, since the grayling is as game a fish and as free a riser as you could wish to find, yet even here the last day of the season is a sort of challenge in itself which it is difficult to refuse. Life is uncertain, and who can say that when next year comes it will come for us? "Carpe diem," take your trout while law and custom permit, even though many besides the present writer think that it would be all the better for the streams if the season were curtailed by a fortnight. Besides, it will be a good day. This morning the tomb of the Abbot, of whom we know no more than may be gathered from the crozier cut upon it, was quite damp to the touch, and the glass was falling. In the glass I have but a modified belief, since its indications are so complicated, contradicted, and generally bedevilled by the "instructions," that I am never quite certain whether "much rain" may not mean "wind from the N.E.," or something else equally incongruous. Now one can trust the Abbot and the rooks implicitly. He must, I think, have been a man of direct and simple speech, for when he says there is going to be rain, rain comes, and he has no need to explain that he really meant a fog. As for the rooks, whenever you see them sitting on dead branches as they were doing the other day, you may be certain that "weather," and plenty of it, is on the way. How the rooks know that rain is coming, or what possible gratification it can afford them to sit in a dead tree because it is, I cannot conceive. But of the fact there is no doubt whatever. They are wonderfully weatherwise, through, indeed, not more so than the trout themselves, and will give you many a hint if you care to watch them. For instance, you may sometimes see them pretending to tumble—"playing break-neck" as we call it—in their flight, and this is a certain sign of an approaching gale.

Do not be impatient with this gossip for there is no hurry. We shall do nothing while the rain is only coming, for the fish know of the feast which is being prepared for them and are content to wait. It shall suffice for us to be down by the beck side when the clouds have broken over the hills and the water begins to rise. A rising water is the best of all for fishing in the northern becks; after a spate the trout are always more or less gorged and do not come so readily at the fly as when the first drops which herald it warn them that it is time to be up and doing if they would take fortune, literally, at the flood. In these small streams you will not do much in a falling water, and in a spate you will do nothing unless you condescend to the minnow or the worm. They are both *anathema maranatha* in any place or at any time where the trout can be taken by the fly though I concede you that the minnow does some good in autumn by taking the old cannibal three-pounders. Happily or unhappily, we have none of these, and therefore, though it is an article of faith in the north that flyfishing ends with July, we stick to the fly, tabooing altogether even that deadly compromise the Alexandra. Yet you need not fear that you will get nothing but "herring-sized" fish. Narrow though the back is, it has holes in which you can very easily drown yourself if you have a mind, and the alternations of loam and gravel in the bottom are almost ideal. There are a few places where you can fish the dry fly if you wish to very much, but I promise you that we are going to cure you of any contempt you may have acquired on the chalk streams for the "chuck-it-and-chance-it-brigade." You can throw a pretty line, I doubt not, from old William of Wykeham's meadows, and your petroleum bottle, or whatever you call it, is a most admirable device. But can you put a fly neatly into six square yards of water where the banks are 6ft. high and where the botheration of the tree in front is as nothing to the malignity of the hawthorn behind? The ragged robin, which grew so luxuriously this year as almost to unite the banks in some places, has begun to die down or you might have had still further calls upon your hand and eye, but that abominable square-stemmed scrofularia is more abundant than ever, and you will have to cast under it and over it, and round it, if you mean to reach the fish.

We shall wade, of course. There is no doing anything in such becks from the bank, and we shall take very particular care not to walk in over the tops of our waders. In all probability we shall not succeed, and if you have never been "caught by the fish" before you will at least enjoy a new sensation. As for flies, Stewart's Dun Spider will do well enough for the dropper, to be changed for a Grouse Hackle if the water becomes havier, and for the stretcher you will hardly in this weather and at this time of the year better the Silverhorn. Those in your book are very pretty to look at, but they have the fault of almost all London-made flies, they are far too thick in the body. If you must use them, at any rate pull out the horns first. They give a wonderfully natural appearance in the shop, but in the water they only fold back against the wing and turn your neat fly into a speckled thing that never was on sea or land. Try one of my hair casts. I am no advocate—though one of the finest anglers I ever knew was—for flies tied on hair. A course of such flies is the finest thing in the world to teach a boy how to leave enough line behind when he throws, for a return made an instant too soon will inevitably "pop" off the stretcher. Nevertheless, however light one's hand, one loses too many flies when they are tied on hair to make it worth while, and you are no longer *in statu pupilari*. But a hair cast is a different thing, and you will feel the comfort of it in places where you must get out a perfectly straight line in a confined space and against the wind. I know that this mixture of hair and gut is accounted heresy, and I am not sure that it is not forbidden in Leviticus. Be comforted. "They didn't know everything down in Judea," and they don't know everything now even on the Stour.

In with you. Never mind the tail of the pool now—this is not May—but throw a long line into the stickle at the top and led the flies come round under the alder bush on the right. There! You have him, and a good fish too. Don't hold him so tight, man. Give him his head: there are no snags in the pool. Broken you has he? You bore too hard upon him for hair, albeit warranted stallion's. Try the little reach just above, there is always a fish at the head of it. Now you were too gentle and have let a little quarter-of-a-pounder disturb all the water. Put him back—you would not kill babes and sucklings?—and see if you can "switch" a fly into the pool above. It is an awkward place. The beck takes a sharp turn here; there are trees above, trees behind, and the detestable scrofularia abounds. Also there is an old tree stump in the middle. Beautifully done. No rise? Wait half a minute and then, if you can repeat the cast, put the stretcher a foot or two higher up the stream. Ah, ah! he is hooked and you have him in open water before he knows what has happened. Gently, gently; don't let him see you yet or he will break away to a certainty. Ride him on the snaffle, but keep him away from the old stump for all sakes. If once he gets there you will never see him again. Get him under the rod-point as soon as may be, and I will slip the net beneath him. Such fish as he are never caught until they are in the creel, and he may give you trouble yet. So we have him at last. Knock him on the head with tickletoby—'tis barbarous to leave so gallant a foe to the slow agonies of suffocation in the air—and now let us weigh him. Two pounds and an ounce as I am a living sinner; We shall do no better to-day.

Choke Bore in "London Letter."

FIELD SURGERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the only too probable event of the occurrence of hostilities in South Africa, the medical and nursing departments of the army will be expected by the public to justify the increased care which has lately been bestowed upon their organistation and equipment, and upon the conditions under which they will be required to act. If it should be found necessary, in addition to the forces now at the Cape or on their way thither, to despatch also a complete army corps of approximately fifty thousand officers and men, the principal medical officer of such a corps would be in practical command of at least twelve hundred persons, including the subordinate members of the medical staff the nurses, the non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Service Corps, the hospital orderlies, the teamsters, and the various followers of a large hospital equipment. It would be his duty, guided by such information as commanding officers were able to impart, to keep his whole force so in hand that sufficient detachments of it might be readily available at points likely to be the scenes of armed encounters, and in such relations with the fighting line as to afford prompt assistance not only to the sick and wounded, but to any men who fell out or were temporarily disabled through fatigue, sore feet, or any similar cause of incapacity. The working of the medical department is certain to be watchfully regarded at home, and to be closely, even if not severely, criticised by that section of military officers who for so many years have hindered the grant to army doctors of the distinctly military status which they have consistently asserted to be essentials to the right discharge of their professional duties and obligations.

On paper, at all events and in appearance, the doctors hove now received the positions and the authority which they have so long sought to obtain; and it will be incumbent upon them to give abundant proof of their fitness to occupy the positions and to exercise the authority. It will be incumbent upon them, if their actual dispositions become the subjects of hostile criticism, and if they and the men under their control are not found where they would be able quickly to disencumber the fighting line of wounded, to show that such a result was not traceable to any default of theirs, but to the nature of the information by which they were guided. The country will expect our next campaign to show that army doctors are capaple of acting promptly and wisely upon their own initiative, and that the direction and control of their department may safely be committed to them in the future.

It would appear, indeed, if medical requirements are not compelled to give way before the actual exigencies of the strife, that an invention of the Transvaal, or of the Orange Free State, might be so conducted as to exclude the greater part of the ordinary causes of camp sickness, and to give the doctors little more work than that of attention to the wounded. The invaders would be able to select their own time for advancing, and might in this way avoid many of the disease-producing hardships incidental to rain or other inclemency of weather; while the open veldt and the rocky ranges which they would have to traverse would be salubrious in the biginning, and with proper care might be preserved in this condition.—*Hospital.*

The woman who threw vitriol over three English excursionists was brought on Wednesday before the Correctional Court. Medical evidence having been given that she was of sound mind, and several previous convictions having been proved against her, the Court sentenced her to thirteen months' imprisonment.

One of the latest recruits of the English Church Union is the veteran Lord Stanmore, who has held six Colonial Governorships, and was the intimate friend of Bishop Wilberforce and Mr. Gladstone.

THE NEW FIELD HOWITZERS.

There are now three Field batteries in the British service armed with howitzers firing a heavy shell which have existed for over two years, one of them taking part in the Soudan campaign. These batteries follow the modern train of military thought, which demands some powerful weapon to demolish the earth-works with which a field army protects itself against modern field artillery and modern rifles. At present the Indian Government has not, apparently, been desirous of obtaining any of these howitzers, but if they would answer the purpose of the guns of the present Heavy batteries, a very great economy would result. This howitzer has a calibre of five inches and fires a fifty pound projectile, common shrapnel, or common shel charged with lyddite. It is drawn by six horses and can be moved at a trot on fair ground. There are several varying charges of cordite used with the gun, according to the angle of descent desired, but the fire with the reduced charges is not nearly so accurate as with the full. The fire with the full charge however, will give a sufficient angle of descent for most purposes for which it will be required in the field, but when used as a siege piece the steeper angle of descent is necessary, and therefore the reduced charge. It will be understood that certain objectives such as the roof of a bomb-proof and the escarp of a parapet protected by a glacis, can only be touched by shells that fall at a steep angle, and as a rule these sorts of targets are not met with by the field army.

This five inch howitzer, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, however, is a siege piece equally as much as a field piece, and twelve of these weapons form a division of a siege train, or eight of the heavier species of howitzers. Used in a field battery the method of firing would usually be that of the Field Artillery, by what is termed "ordinary observation," *i.e.*, observation of the fall of the shell by the eye or field glass. When used as a siege piece, it is probable that the siege artillery method of "exact observation" with observing instruments would be used. As a siege piece, this howitzer is not very effective for its shell are not heavy enough. At present the three howitzer field batteries are under orders for South Africa and no heavier metal but if the Boers should finally elect to stand a siege in Pretoria, something heavier will be required, for Pretoria is surrounded by a chain of modern heavily armed redoubts, something like Portsmouth or Paris, and a medium siege train will be necessary to reduce these. This would consist of the six-inch howitzers. The five-inch howitzer is a very short piece not four feet in length, the rifling is polygrooved, the breech on the interrupted screw principle with DeBange obturation pad. The gun rests in spring buffers and recoils in its own cradle. It has an excellent rack elevating gear, and jamming gear to clamp the elevating screw. Drag shoes with wire ropes check recoil. The howitzer is a decidedly dogged, workmanlike looking piece. It is drawn by six horses in pole draft, and the gunners are now mounted on the waggons and limber. At first it was thought that the gun could not go out of a walk, and that the gunners must walk and not sit on the limbers, etc., but that has been now changed. The limber has no heavy detachable boxes, but consists of one long fixed box with shell compartmnts opening in rear, and not as of old on top. This is a great saving in weight.

The effects of this gun's fire at Omdurman were by no means especially startling, though it gave excellent copy to the war correspondents to say so. The guns were brought up by barge to Omdurman, and fired at a large and feebly built target, the Mahdi's tomb, and they cannot be said to have been really tried in war for the purposes for which they are intended. Their lyddite shell gave a powerful explosion, as the experiments have shown it would, and the gun shoots well, but beyond the fact that it did at Omdurman exactly what it had done on the ranges at Lydd, no special experience was gained on which to estimate the practical value of the field howitzer. The Boer war may perhaps afford this.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF SAXONY.

Work in textiles represents the major part of Saxony's industries; hundreds of persons are directly employed in their production, and they furnish occupation to the makers of machines and others. According to the census of 1895, Saxony employs 27 1-2 per cent, of all the textile workers in the German empire, and upwards of 32·7 per cent. of all the persons employed in Saxon industries are in textiles. Many work at home on what is known as the house industries. In 1885 there were 113,341 hands in the mills; in 1890, 146,484; in 1895, 165,459. The horse-power used in the mills was, in 1886, 33,352; in 1890, 52,299; in 1895, 81,292. Almost every branch of textiles is carried on in the kingdom, but the most important is the production of middle-grade woollen and cotton goods. One great speciality is vigogne, a yarn made from a mixture of wool and cotton, or from cotton alone. The total number of spindles, including those employed in the manufacture of thread, is—cotton 850,000, vigogne 600,000, carded yarns 350,000, worsted 700,000. A large quantity of Saxon yarn is sent abroad. The kingdom produces, annually, worsted yarns worth £4,760,000, and vigogne yarns worth nearly £2,000,000. The Greiz Gera district has 11,500 power-looms producing annually cloth worth upwards of £2,800,000. Fancy woollen cloths are produced on the hand-loom of Glauchau and Meerane. The annual output is valued at about £3,400,000. Flannels for women's and children's clothing are made in great quantities and varieties. Of these, £2,500,000 worth are sent to Asia, Africa, and South America. Cotton, linen and half-linen goods go mostly to South America. The annual product is about £3,800,000. Calicoes, lace curtains, embroideries, shawls, upholstery goods, &c., are made in Saxony. The weaving industry employs about 94,500 persons. Forty thousand are employed in knitting, producing goods worth £4,760,000, divided as follows:—Hosiery, £2,900,000; gloves, £1,200,000; and underwear, £660,000. Embroideries are among the most important textile products of Saxony. In Plauen and its neighbourhood there are 2,500 of the so-called flat-stitch embroidery machines, representing about £350,000, producing annually goods worth from £1,800,000 to £2,000,000. Besides these there are 3,000 hand machines for flat-stitch work. Saxon laces and embroideries amount to nearly £3,000,000 per annum, and are produced by 16,000 persons, 10,000 of whom are employed in mills, and 6,000 in their own houses. Annaberg and its adjacent city, Buchholz, have 14,000 hands employed in trimmings and passementeries. The total product is valued at £1,200,000 annually. England, Germany, and the United States are the largest buyers. Bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, adjuncts of the textile trades, have reached a very high degree of excellence in Saxony. Dyeing employs 10,000 persons. Chemnitz, the seat of the famous diamond black works of Louis Hermsdorf, employs 2,600. There are upwards of 19,000 persons engaged in bleaching, printing, and finishing.

THE MATRIMONIAL FRAUDS.

SENTENCE AT CLERKENWELL.

Mr. Arthur Slavin Jones, a clerk, pleaded guilty at the Clerkenwell Sessions on the 6th Oct. to obtaining various sums of money by means of false and fraudulent pretences. The indictment charged him with defrauding a number of people of various sums. Mr. W. H. Leycester appeared to prosecute for the Treasury; Mr. Arthur Hutton represented the risoner.

The prisoner had had elaborate circulars printed and inserted in a weekly newspaper advertisements of a most alluring matrimonial character. He posed as the head of the "Mutual Benefit Bureau and Fashionable Marriage Advertiser," as the "marriage negotiator for the nobility, gentry, commercial and other classes." People believing the statements to be genuine forwarded the necessary amount, and subsequently received from Jones some excuse or other, such as that the guardian of the lady was strongly opposed to the marriage.

Mr. W. H. Leycester stated that the prisoner had for several months carried on a system of fraud which was at once lucrative and delightfully simple. (Laughter.). He began in each case by inserting advertisements to this effect: Matrimony.—Lady, twenty-five, medium height and colour, graceful figure, considered to be good-looking; in receipt of £475 per annum, is most desirous of meeting with a suitable gentleman with view to matrimony. Advertiser can give urgent and efficient family reasons (Laughter.) Many people had been defrauded. For instance, a young gentleman, a cork cutter, from Old Ford, in receipt of 25s. a week, seems to have believed that for the sum of £2 he was going to be introduced to a young lady with £2,000 in the bank—(loud laughter)—and estates in Ceylon bringing in £800 a year. (Laughter.) A widow lady, named Coomber, a charwoman by trade, and forty-nine years of age, with two little boys to support—(laughter)—was, she thought, to be introduced to a dark gentleman, with black beard and blue eyes—(laughter)—and £600 a year, who had always been interested in missionary matters, and wanted a woman to become his wife and go abroad with him to help him in his duties. These were the kind of people the prisoner had defrauded. The great danger was that disappointed victims might give information to the police. To get over this Jones supplied the shopkeepers with the following card to hand people who came to make inquiries:

In consequence of the delicate nature of my business I find it absolutely necessary to use this address as the receiving depot for my letters only. If you will write me asking for an appointment, and enclose fee, I will immediately arrange an interview at my private offices. (Signed) F. G. Hodges.

The victims rarely paid this further fee. Detective-Sergeant Palfrey said the police first heard of the prisoner in August, 1898. He then inserted advertisements in the "People" under various names.

Mr. Arthur Hutton said that at fourteen years of age his client was sent to a private school, and later was placed under a tutor for preparation for the Army. At seventeen, however, he went off to America, on the advice of his uncle, a General in her Majesty's service. Remaining there for some time, his health became bad, and he returned to England where he stayed with his mother. At twenty-one years of age he came into £3,000, and when he got it he went off to Texas and bought a ranch, but lost his money. After that he met a man who suggested this matrimonial agency, and he (Counsel) was informed that marriages had resulted from the prisoner's introductions.

Mr. McConnell, Q. C., said the only mitigating circumstance in the case was the fact that there was such a great number of fools ready to jump at the gilded flies thrown at them. He sentenced the prisoner to six months in the second division.

A crocodile made a meal of a Chinaman at Peknam, in Siam. The man was bathing at the mouth of the creek at about 5 p.m., and spectators say the saurian swallowed its victim whole. It all happened so suddenly that no assistance was possible. A crocodile charmer was announced to "call the alligator up" when it was hoped he would be made to answer for his misdeeds. The method in which this is done is curious—also cruel. The "Doctor" floats into the river on a raft made of plantain trees. He is fortified with foods and toothsome trifles with which he propitiates the water spirits. A monkey is also provided, for a crocodile is partial to monkey as an article of diet. After many incantations and ceremonies the "Moh" cuts off the monkey's fingers, and the poor beast screams with pain and terror. Also it naturally puts its mutilated hands in the water and what with the blood and the noise some crocodile is pretty sure to come and investigate. Then it is duly harpooned, and in course of time receives its happy despatch.

MASSACRE OF THE KLOBB MISSION.

The "Figaro" on October 2 publishes the official report made by Captain Granderye on the massacre of the Klobb Mission. It completely bears out the previous accounts.

Colonel Klobb left Say on June 11 with Lieutenant Meynier and 45 men, Europeans and natives, and some attendants. On July 9 he reached a village indicated in the report by the letter A. He found the villages which he passed during his march burned and deserted. Captain Voulet was only three days ahead of him, and the Colonel wrote him a letter telling him to wait for him. Four tirailleurs were sent on in advance with the letter. They handed it to Sergeant Bouthel, of the Marine Infantry, on July 10. Captain Voulet gave them his reply on the following day, and it was delivered to Colonel Klobb on July 12. The Colonel wrote a second letter, which reached Captain Voulet on July 13. The captain had the two tiraillours sent by Colonel Klobb brought before him, and in their presence gave went to a violent outburst of passion. He told them that the Colonel wished to supplant him, and in the coarsest possible way expressed his contempt both for his superior officer and for the stripes indicating his rank which he himself wore. He tore the stripes from his sleeve and, after cutting them to pieces, trampled them under foot. Then he continued, "I would rather die than see the Colonel come here. He has father, mother, wife and children in France. I have nothing. I can die without caring a jot." Captain Voulet, having assembled the noncommissioned officers of his force, told them that Colonel Klobb had come to take from them the captives he had given them, and set the prisoners at liberty. He asked them point blank whom they preferred to obey him, or the Colonel. Two sergeants replied on behalf of the rest that they were ready to tobey all his (Captain Voulet's) orders. The captain thereupon had Colonel Kloobs's messengers brought before him again, and, after threatening to have them shot, gave them his second letter, the text of which has already been published.

The tirailleurs started on their return to Col. Klobb's force, but they lost their way, and when at length they hit upon the route they found themselves in the rear of the force. They hurried on as fast as possible, and as they came within sight of the column they heard the report of firearms. One of the tirailleurs ran towards Colonel Klobb, who was on horseback, but had not quite reached him when Captain Voulet's men fired a volley, and he saw them advancing at a double with fixed bayonets. the tirailleur drew near the Colonel, whom he found lying on his left side, with blood streaming from his right thigh. He had also received a wound in the head. His horse lay dead beside him with a bullet wound in its flank. The Colonel's tirailleurs took to flight, and with them the two messengers, and on July 17 the survivors had all reached the village A, where Captain Voulet's letter was handed to the sergeant.

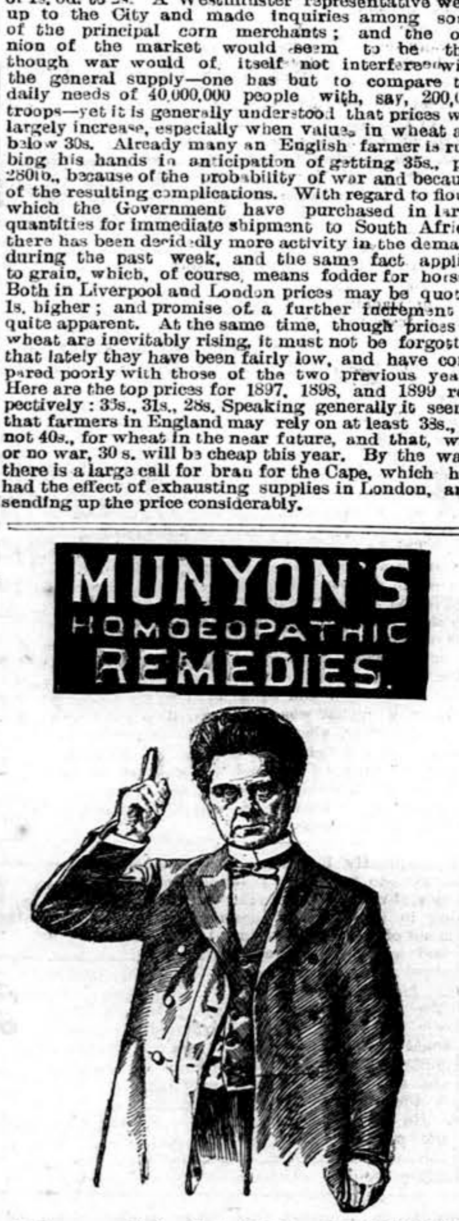
As regards Colonel Klobb's movement after he had dispatched his second letter to Captain Voulet, it appears that he continued his march, and camped in a deserted village for the night. At seven o'clock the next morning he again set out, and a mounted soldier from Captain Voulet's force rode up and handed to him a letter which, after perusing himself, he gave to Lieutenant Meynier to read, saying: "You see Voulet says that if we continue to advance he will attack us." The lieutenant asked for permission to go forward, and to reply in case of attack. The Colonel, however, refused his consent, and forbade his men to retaliate even in the event of their being attacked. Then he had the tricolour unfurled, and the mission advanced. Suddenly a tirailleur reported the presence of Captain Voulet's force in the bush near by. Colonel Klobb turned in the direction indicated, and had the French flag raised. Two volleys were immediately fired at it by Captain Voulet's force. The Colonel ordered his own men to lie down. He and Lieutenant Meynier remained on horseback, and both officers called upon the assailants to cease firing. Captain Voulet stepped forward and said: "I am Voulet, I don't make a mistake. I know you well. There is Colonel Klobb——, and he used certain approbrious expressions. Then he returned to his men, who were about 100 yards from Colonel Klobb's force, and again ordered them to fire, telling them to aim particularly at the two whites.

Colonel Klobb was hit in the thigh, and Lieutenant Meynier in the stomach. The Lieutenant drew his sword, but the Colonel ordered him to return it to the scabbard. A few moments later Lieutenant Meynier fell dead, with a bullet wound in his chest. Colonel Klobb again refused to retire; and, on another volley being fired, he received a mortal wound in the head. Captain Voluet then gave the order "Fire as you like," and afterwards his men charged. Colonel Klobb's tirailleurs kept up a desultory fire as they fled. One of the soldiers saw Captain Voulet bend over the Colonel's body, unfasten his revolver case, and buckle it round his own waist. The massacre took place near Zinder. Captain Chanoine had gone on by another route. The survivors, eight in number, returned to Say on August 9. They were all wounded. Those who were seriously wounded remained where they fell, and have probably all died since.

The above report says that six men were killed besides Colonel Klobb and Lieutenant Meynir. Two are missing.

RISE IN FOOD PRICES IN ENGLAND.

With the heavy preparations for an extensive foreign campaign naturally comes the rise in the price of food-stuffs, consequent on the demands of an exacting Government; the price of corn has gone suddenly up. Farmers withheld supplies at most of the markets the other day, in anticipation that the imminence of war will produce further advances. As compared with last week's prices, there was an increase in one instance of 2s. 6d. to 3s. per quarter in the price of wheat and in many more cases of 1s. 6d. to 2s. A Westminster representative went up to the City and made inquiries among some of the principal corn merchants; and the opinion of the market would seem to be that though war would of itself not interfere with the general supply—one has but to compare the daily needs of 40,000,000 people with, say, 200,000 troops—yet it is generally understood that prices will largely increase, especially when values in wheat are below 30s. Already many an English farmer is rubbing his hands in anticipation of getting 35s., per 280lb., because of the probability of war and because of the resulting complications. With regard to flour, which the Government have purchased in large quantities for immediate shipment to South Africa, there has been decidedly more activity in the demand during the past week, and the same fact applies to grain, which, of course, means fodder for horses. Both in Liverpool and London prices may be quoted 1s. higher; and promise of a further increment is quite apparent. At the same time, though prices in wheat are inevitably rising, it must not be forgotten that lately they have been fairly low, and have compared poorly with those of the two previous years. Here are the top prices for 1897, 1898, and 1899 respectively: 33s., 31s., 28s. Speaking generally it seems that farmers in England may rely on at least 33s., if not 40s., for wheat in the near future, and that, war or no war, 30 s. will be cheap this year. By the way, there is a large call for bran for the Cape, which has had the effect of exhausting supplies in London, and sending up the price considerably.



MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

If I were asked what feature of my business had contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth.'—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, *via* Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praises of your remedies far and wide. Being an Evangelist, I have many opportunities of seeing sick people, and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, as I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

Every Day Adds New Names to the Long List of People who have been Restored to Health.

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With warm shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow when all else fails.

☞ CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective of skin purifiers and beautifiers but the purest and sweetest of toilet, bath, and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. French depot: L. MIDY Paris. Australian depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

J. & R. TENNENT'S TRADE MARK PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— Rs. 22.0 —

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— Rs. 31.0 —

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER.

CALCUTTA:—Turner, Morrison & Co.
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.* *To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Cie, Valence (Drôme, France).

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FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

S.&H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

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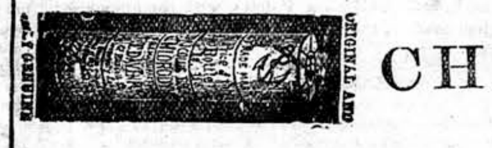

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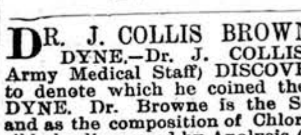

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

CASHMERE is coming in again. Pastel and flax blue inkish mauve, and fawn are among the favourite ints.

Frills are abundantly manifest just now, and are one of the latest forms of trimming that can be confidently predicted for the future, especially for evening gowns.

pretty fashion to give the first boy of the s mother's surname for a Christian name. If is not too masculine it may often serve, for a t name in a family where there are no boys.

litarian young lady in the far West of America pered her room with her correspondence. The tirely composed of love-letters, arranged cording date. Those that contain proposals re placed along the top so that there purport may come well within the eye-line of visitors. The dado is not quite finished as the young lady is still young and the room is large.

"I am a beautiful woman, with cloud-like hair lowery face, willow-like waist, and crescent eyebrows. have enough property to walk through life hand in hand, gazing at flowers in the day and moon at night. f there is a gentleman who is clever, learned, hand-ome, and of good taste, I will join with him for life, nd share the pleasure of being [illegible]ied in the same rave." These are the words of a ma[illegible]nial adver-isement inserted in a newspaper by a Ja[illegible]e lady.

Woman's power has seldom been described in such ractical form, says a writer in "Woman," as in a ecent paragraph I came across which explains why dy visitors are rigidly excluded from Cramp's ship-uilding yard at Phildelphia. Because their quick yes and ready wits may penetrate some important ade secret? By no means; but because every time woman passes through the shops every one of th, ven thousand workmen raises his eyes from his wore d in one minute one man's work for forntight k t to his employers.

There seems to be, so far, a great deal of variety as to the length of the coats which will be worn this winter (remarks "Madame") in the case of coat and skirt costumes, and this is a very good thing in its way, as every kind of figure will now have a chance of looking its best. Most of the coats which reach only to the waist at the sides and back, are made with, curved or pointed spade fronts, while others again have quite short basques, which are scalloped all the way round.

Girls who are concerned about wedding ceremony will do well to consider a fashion introduced by an American bride. She declined to follow the time honoured custom of wearing white at her wedding. Rose pink is her colour, and white is most unbecoming, so she claimed that as she wished to look her best she had a right to be married in rose pink. She not only wore a gown of that shade, but her veil, which was most becomingly arranged and reached to the ttom of her train, fell about her like a soft pink oud.

A Baltimore lady tells this story of Mr. Chamberlin's first meeting with the charming young American lady, who very shortly afterwards became his wife. His brains and charms in conversation won him friends, wherever he went, she says. One day he called on a lady who happened to be giving a girls' luncheon. She went out at once to see him, and laughingly said if he did not mind being the only man present she would be delighted if he would come into the dining-room and take the vacant place of one of her young friends who had not come. He was not afraid to face a lot of "American beauties," so he accepted gaily, and the vacant place happened to be next that of Miss Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War, a dove-like, slender girl, one of the greatest belles of the day. The outcome of this s the marriage of the English statesman and the "Puritan maid," as she was often called, his neighbour at an entertainment to which he had only been bidden by that fate which shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will."

It is really interesting to note how gracefully Dame Fashion shifts her position, the moment she finds that it is no longer tenable. On and on she rushes, in one ection, till she is brought up short, as it were, in a *de sac.* There is a definite point at which even *mode* must cease, the extremity is reached, and this tocratic mistress of Fashion has but two courses en to her. She may either sweep clear of all recent dictates, and suddenly burst into the diametrically opposite, or she can gently curve round, insinuating rather than declaring, that a new campaign is to be embarked upon. Diplomacy is the key-note in "leading the fashion."

And it is the latter course which we are undergoing t the present time. Skirts have become so tight-fitting during the past few months, that there was no possibility of further change being made in the style; when they rendered the posture of sitting altogether ut of the question, surely they had reached their ultimatum. A popular actress, just now playing at one of e West-end theatres, is noticed never to sit down whilst she is in her first beautiful dress, and the reason not very far to seek. But the tide has turned and once ore we are to see some slight fulness at the back of ur skirts. To the majority this must be welcome ews, since there are but few women who could wear, gracefully, those sheath-like creations. Still, the pleats re to be kept very flat and unobtrusive, almost as if hey were a little ashamed of themselves for being here at all. Quite the newest thing is to have one big box-pleat in the centre of the back that will keep its flatness some distance down the skirt, whence it gradually mingles with the fullness at the base. This, though it has the impress of extreme novelty, is not nearly so pretty as the two flat pleats which meet in the centre, and under which a small pocket may be inserted with safety, if not convenience.

The subject of pockets had come to be of such great perplexity that the old-fashioned, little hanging bags, made to match the gown, were again putting in a furtive appearance. Indeed, it was a necessity that something should be done; with those sheath-skirts the possession of a pocket was quite an impossibility, and there are a few accessories, that it is extremely awkward for any woman to be without. But I doubt very much whether these tiny hanging pockets and small leather reticules will have more than a peep at daylight, since the skirts are once more becoming practicable. It is a missed opportunity for turning out the hoards of one's grandmothers, and sporting the gorgeous little bags which they seem to have prized so highly. Yet a certain number of people will still decide in favour of the tight skirt, and it will be some time, probably, before we see any kind of skirt-pleats universally worn. Many of the most beautiful of the autumn model gowns are cut to fit the hips with exactness, fastening down one side of the front, the back seam being "strapped" in tailor fashion.

Apparently, there are to be three new shades of colour for the autumn, though by the signs of the times one may safely add another, and predict that red again will be greatly favoured, though perhaps a little later on than in the immediate future. "Automobile" is truly a queer name to give a colour, but this is amply justified by the peculiarity of the tint. Generally speaking it is a kind of petunia-violet, but this description can give no idea of the loveliness of this rich-toned colour. There are many shades of it, though each distinctly "automobile" and no other; some have a reddish tint, others a touch of royal blue, or again a hint of deep violet; every one charming and novel. Then there is the chestnut brown; always a beautiful colour, and shown now in all its best hues, especially that mouse-brown in which silk velvet is perfectly ravishing when used for millinerial purposes and aided by ostrich feathers of precisely the same tint. The last of the trio of new colours is called Uhlan blue, and is rich, and deep, and vivid. Certainly every woman, whatsoever her complexion, should be able to garb herself becomingly in one of these colours; they vary so widely, and withal retain so distinct a character of their own.

Fur is to be worn as much as ever, and, as usual, sable takes the first place in the list. The new coats are either quite short or very long, and the new capes are frilled round the edge, but with a deeper flounce of fur than they had last year. As to the boa, it is a very extensive article as compared with anything of the kind already seen. Several sables go to the making of it, even when it ends at the waist, but it often falls below the knees. The outlines are broken with the number of tails introduced, some on the shoulders, and others down the sides or the centre. Chinchilla is again very fashionable, whether as the material for coat or cape, as a lining, or as a trimming. Ermine is also to be much seen on sealskin, sable, and broadtail coats. Some of these are finished with the ugly, rounded tab in front, which suggests a liver-pad. Others, more graceful in shape, end in basques which are graduated in size the whole way round. Some of the handsomest sealskin coats are untrimmed, but lined with rich satin brocades or the handsome tapestry brocades that have such a rich effect. Lace will again be seen in conjunction with fur capes, coats, and collarettes. "Dark cloth suits are to be trimmed with sable, mink, broadtail, or chinchilla. Miniver is again to be seen, a dainty white fur with small round black spots. Boas and collarettes of fox, whether blue, grey, white, or black, are already in the windows ready for choosing. Some of the caracul or broadtail coats have no basque at the sides, but end in a position at the back and a couple of points in front. They are more becoming when furnished with chinchilla revers than when turned back with white fur. Few complexions are so good as to be able to stand the proximity of masses of white fur with impunity. Long sacque coats in cloth are lined and trimmed with fur in every variety, not omitting that of price, for one such coat may cost £1,000, and another, not looking very essentially different, may be had for [illegible]. One of the new dresses, made of cloth and trimmed with cloth-lace, as the cut-out patterned cloth is ca[illegible], has a three-quarter coat in the plain material with revers of sable and a high sable collar faced with white ermine.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. s all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being com t of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. mists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Far London, England.

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In that tickling cough of yours there lurks a crouching tiger! It's ready to spring just the moment you're off your guard. Damp feet, a little more exposure, moist air, or some little change, and you are down with pneumonia. Take no chances with such a dangerous foe.
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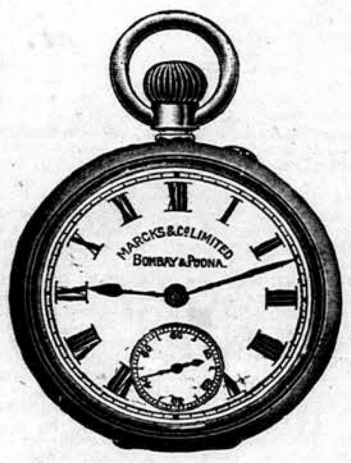

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GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
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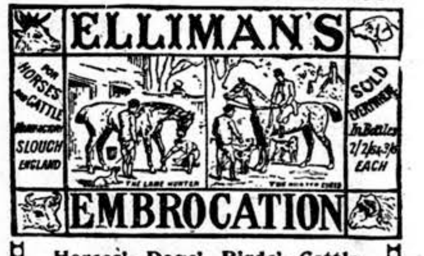

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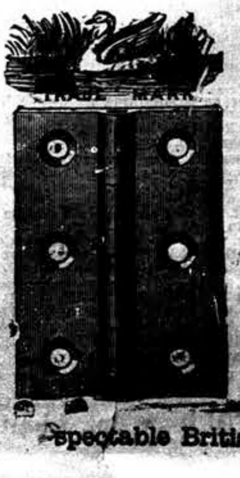

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The Days of the Old Sewing Machines are done.
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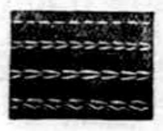

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NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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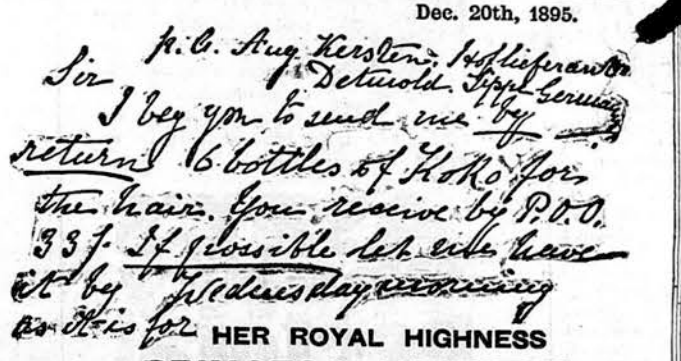

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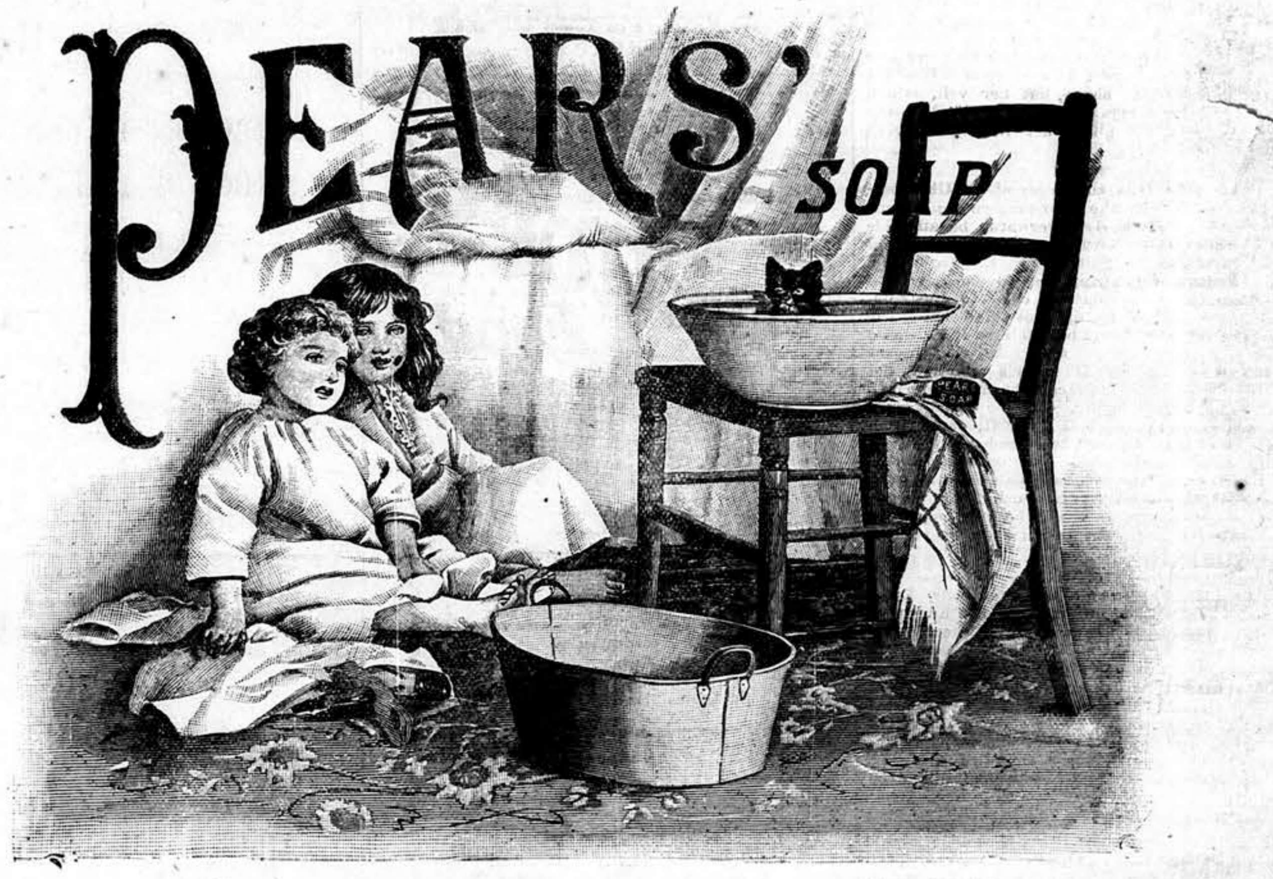

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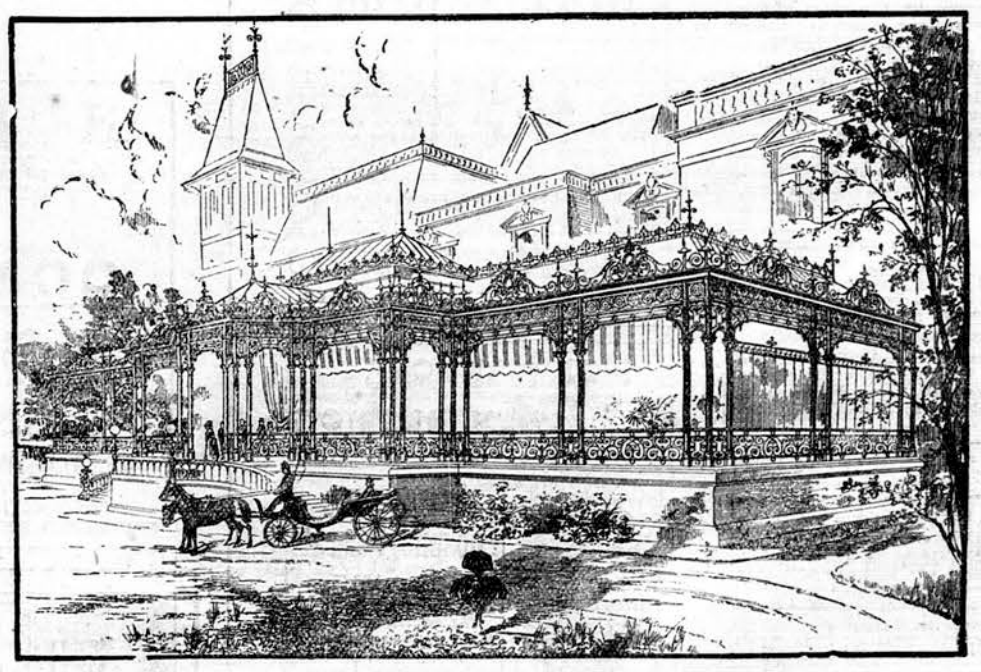

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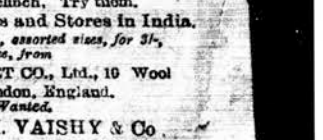

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